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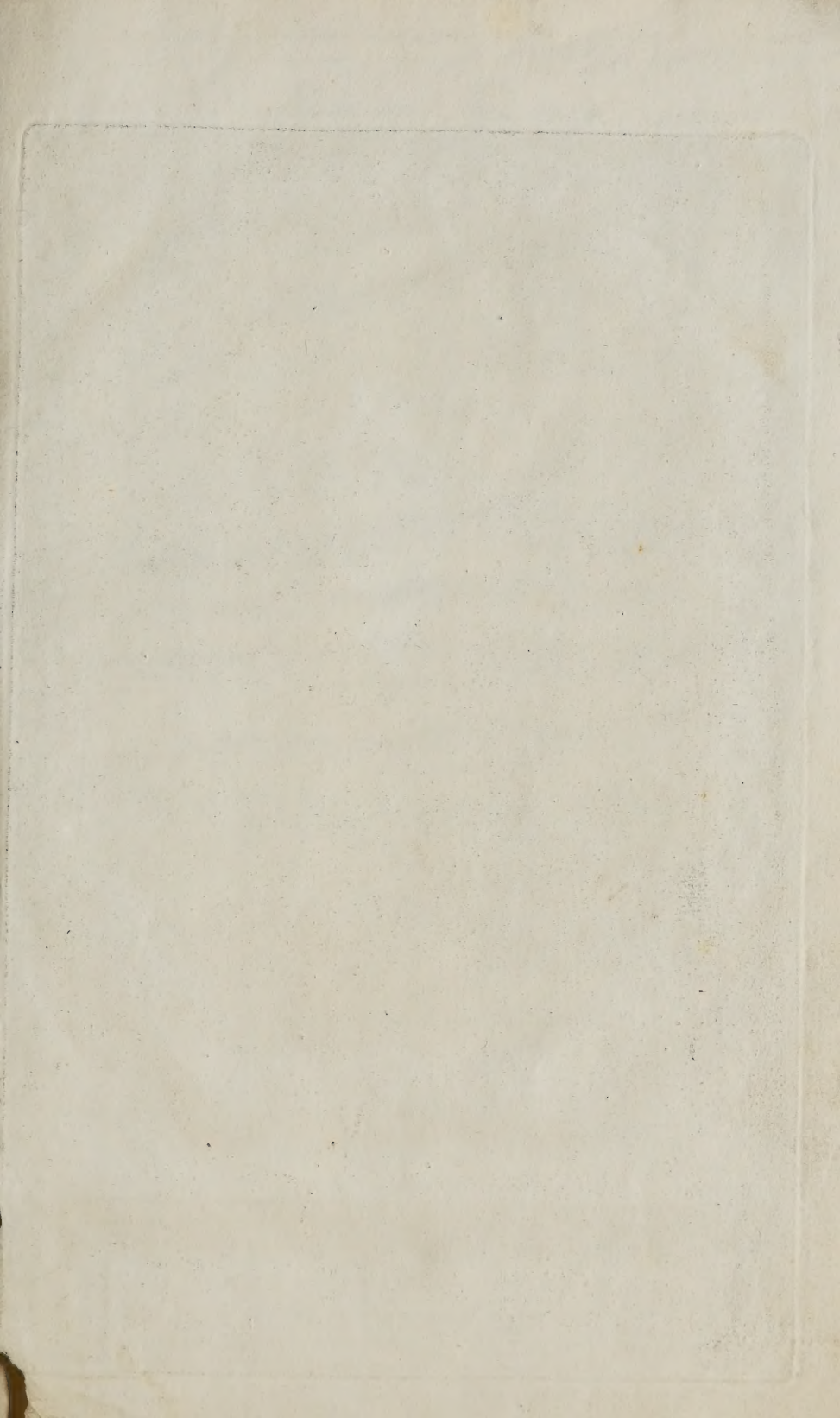
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*W. Sherwin ad vivum fecit*

IOHANNES PETTVS EQVES  
AVRATVS HIC TACENS ILLC SCRIBENS  
ALIBI LOQVENS. AGENS PATIENS. *Ætate. 57.*  
1670



Fodinæ Regales.  
OR THE  
**HISTORY**  
**L A W S**  
AND  
**P L A C E S**  
OF THE

**Chief Mines and Mineral**

Works in *England, Wales, and the English Pale*  
in *Ireland.*

As also of the MINT and MONY.

WITH  
A CLAVIS Explaining some difficult Words  
relating to Mines, &c.

---

By Sir JOHN PETTUS, Knight.

---

L O N D O N:  
Printed by H. L. and R. B. for Thomas Bassett at the George  
in Fleetstreet, near Cliffords Inne.  
M. DC. LXX.

History of the

War of 1812

# THE HISTORY

## OF THE WAR

OF 1812

By James M. Smith

Author of "The History of the War of 1812"

Vol. I. THE WAR OF 1812

Part I.

THE WAR OF 1812

THE WAR OF 1812

THE WAR OF 1812

THE WAR OF 1812

THE WAR OF 1812

THE WAR OF 1812

THE WAR OF 1812




To His HIGHNESSE

# Prince Rupert,

Count-Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Cumberland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Constable of Windsor-Castle, Chief Governor of the Mines: Royal and Mineral Works in England, &c. And one of His MAJESTIES most Honourable  
PRIVY COUNCIL.

SIR,

 *HIS Treatise of the Mines Humbly submits it self to Your Patronage, and the rather, because as I therein observe, at every 70 Years some signal Occurrence revived them to our Memories; for in the sixth of Eliz. after several 70 Years, a German gave us the clearest Guidance to their Conduct; And your HIGHNESSE about 70 Years after made them very useful to his late MAJESTIES Martial Affairs during the Civil Wars: and now in time of Peace, we have made choice of you for our Chief Governor to both Societies: But in respect you were not privy to the Grants and Priviledges belonging to us, I conceive this short History or rather Abstract of what concerns us, may be acceptable to you; I confess, they are unfit for your Perusal, were not my Intents more zealously employed upon higher Advantages,*

A

as

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

*as your Highness may collect from my fifth and sixth Chapters; for I think it requisite that the Countreys and Villages, where such Mines and Minerals are, should be exactly and publickly known, which I shall in time divulge (with the like for Plants) whereby such Metallists, Mineralists, Botannists, or other Artists, who have occasion to use them, need not trouble forein parts; for with more ease and as much plenty, they may be supplied at home. But not to trouble your Highness further, I was under your Command in the late Wars, where I was in part witness to your great Conduct, and Heroick Acts, and I am now once more under your Command in the Affairs of the Mines, whereby I have also observed your incomparable skill and general Knowledge in the lesser Arts and greater Sciences, worthy of a Princes Recreation and Study, all in their kind tending to some publick good, and to inspect them no diminution of Greatness, and in these wherein your Judgement may tonceive my Capacity extendable, be pleased freely to Command,*

*S I R,*

*Your most Humble, Obedient,  
and Obliged Servant,*

**ANNO 1670.**


**JO. PETTUS.**

To the Right Honourable  
**The Lord Ashley,**

*Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the Govern-  
ors of the Mines Royal, and Mineral  
Works, and of His MAJESTIES*

PRIVY COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

 **HIS** *Treatise* presents it self also for  
your Lordships Concurrence, wher-  
in I have clearly stated the Kings  
Interest in our *Mines* by his *Pre-  
rogative*, according to the most ancient and best  
*Record*; I have also added the particular *Cu-  
stomes* of some *Counties*, and other *Discourses*  
of things relating to our *Societies*. And I did  
once resolve to have inserted, *first* the *reasons*  
why we do not make such benefit of our *Mines*  
and *Minerals* as we might do; and *secondly*, the  
*remedies* which may be used for the better mana-  
ging of them; But I do forbear to publish them,  
because I have seen the bad effects of *Printing*  
those worthy *Designs* concerning *Fishing*, the  
*Guiny Trade*, and *Farthings*, &c. for if they had  
been only in the breast of the State, till every cir-  
cumstance and opposition had been well weigh'd, re-  
solved, and (unexpected to others) put in execu-  
tion, they would have redounded much more to  
the publick advantage: And this *Affair* of our na-  
tive *Mines* and *Metals* is much of the like nature;



## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

for I conceive the *King and Kingdoms* Interest is *first* to be considered; *Next*, how the *Proprietors* may be so sweetned by profit to them, that they may not only concur in *voluntary Discoveries*, but assist in their *Operations*, (and this may be done without diminution of the *Kings Prerogative*;) *Thirdly*, how we may supplant *Foreiners* herein, who hitherto have supplanted us; *Fourthly*, how to countenance *Discoverers*, either by *rewards* or *assistance*; *Fifthly*, to encourage *Lessees*, and to prevent their *fraud*, of which hitherto many have been too guilty; And *lastly*, how by these to make some honest and reasonable *profit* to our selves. And that these may be the better digested, it is humbly recommended to your *Lordship*, That a *Committee* of the *Societies* may be chosen (being upon Oath) which may *Modell* these *Heads*, or more, into fit *Representations* to His MAJESTIE; and according to his *Approbation*, the *Societies* to put them in *action*; and to them I shall be ready to represent my thoughts and *Considerations*, with a constant recourse to your *Lordships Universal Knowledge*, which may direct us in the most *facile* way of *effecting* what is aimed at, by,

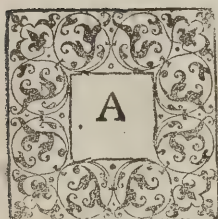
Anno 1670.

My Lord,  
Your Lordships most Humble  
and faithful Servant,

JO. PETTUS.

TO MY  
HONOURED FRIENDS  
OF THE  
SOCIETIES  
OF THE  
Mines and Mineral Works in this History

Mentioned.



*About Twelve Years since you were pleased freely to make me a Participant in both your Societies, to gratifie which Favours I have ever since studied and endeavoured your Services, and at some of our Meetings Considerations being had that it was fitting to make our Societies more publickly known, for the benefit of Lessees and Discoverers of Mines, &c. I resolved to write, and by the Encouragements of my Honoured Friends Sir Robert Murray and Sir Francis Cobb, and some of the Long Robe, both Common and Civil, and the help of our own Records, I have at last produced this History, wherein I can call nothing my own but the imperfect Method, Style, some few Observations, and the pleasure I took in finding such a worthy Diversion from Idleness.*

B

It

*It is the first Collection extant of this kind,  
and if I have pleased you herein, and facilitated  
the way to any future Additions by others, I hope  
to receive their thanks, and yours, which is all that  
is expected by*

Anno 1670.

Your Grateful Friend  
and Servant,

JO. PETTUS.

A N



A N

# I N T R O D U C T I O N

## T O T H I S

# H I S T O R Y.



THE Usual Method of *Historians* is to begin with the *Creation* wherein I might tell you, that when *GOD* breathed upon the Face of the *Waters*, that was a *Purifying Breath*; and that such *Waters* as were quiet and calm turned into *Plains* or *Levelled Earth*, and the *Boisterous Waters* into *Hills* and *Mountains*, according to the proportion of the *Billows*, and their *Spaces* into *Vallies*, which have ever since continued in those wonderful and pleasant *Dimensions*, the *Seminal Virtues* of all *Sublunary* things being locked up, and more durably preserved in them; and yet from thence they are transmitted through *Terrene Pores*, either from their own *Exuberancies*, or the *Sun* or *Stars Extractions* into various and visible *Forms*: and these *Extractions* may be the better conjectured, because many do write of *Subterranean Trees*, *Serpents*, *Fishes*, &c. which in their confined *Bulks* cannot transmit themselves, but by the *Effluents* of those *Seminaries* do force their Appearance upon the Surface of the *Earth* in more delightful *Shapes*. And such *Superficial Excreffencies* (whether *Vegetables* or *Minerals*) do direct the *Miners* in their Knowledge

## The Introduction.

ledge of the Nature of the *Metals* under them ; which sometimes also is done by the *Virgula Divina*, or *Magical Rod* (being no other then an *Hazel Stick* cut in a certain season of the *Stars Aspects*) still shewing what rare Conguity there is between the *Stars*, *Plants*, *Animals* and *Minerals* ; as if they were but the soft Products of those *Medullian Pirefactions*. And it is also observable that in all Operations of *Metals*, before they be fit for use, they are reduced into *Water* or a certain *Liquidity*, shewing that their first matter was *Water* (as I said, and) as many *Philosophers* do hold, and we see that onely *Fire* can reform these *Condensations* into their first *Principles*.

And now I speak of *Fire*, I might also discourse of the strange nature of *Bone-ashes*, (of which our greater and lesser *Tesis* are made) so resistible of that *Element*, that if any one would write of the *Nature of Ostiologie*, good Arguments might be raised for the *Resurrection* of our dry *Bones* with their attending *Spirits*, without disturbance to the Power of the *General Conflagration* ; my Considerations herein being founded upon the Opinion of some *Rabbins*, who held the *Resurrection* of Mans Bodie shall be by means of a certain *incorruptible Bone* in him.

Gen. 2.  
After the formal *Historian* hath vented his *Philosophy* about the *Creation*, he usually proceeds to *Adam*, of whom also I might tell you, that he may be esteemed a *Miner* from the *Text* ; where 'tis said, that God placed him in *Paradise*, and commanded him to dig or till the *Earth* : As also a *Refiner* ; otherwise, why should it be made known to him, that the *River Pison* did encompass the Land of *Havilah* where *Gold* was, if *Adam* were not to wash and refine it from the less valuable *Earth* ? And the Knowledge of this was part of *Adam's Wisdom*, for *Gold* (if I interpret it right) is relative to *Wisdom*, when 'tis

## The Introduction.

'tis said, that God filled all things with his *Wisdom*, as *Pison*, (*Pison* being mentioned in no other places of *Scripture*) as the onely *River* that encompassed *Gold*; and nothing shews our *Wisdom* more, then the compassing or getting of *Gold* by proper *courses*, and then the wise use of it, and the *Sciences* belonging to it: and doubtless the great plentie of *Gold* with which *Solomon* had stored himself, made him be esteemed the *wiser*. And it is not to be omitted, that the three *Wise Men* of the *East* in their *Wisdom* thought it a *Present* fit for a *Saviour*. Eccl. 24:27

I might also inform such men as think it not *lawful* to meddle with any thing that is not mentioned in *Scripture*, that for their comfort *Six* of the *Seven Metals* are there often repeated; viz. *Gold*, *Silver*, *Tin*, *Copper* (or *Brass*), *Iron*, and *Lead*; but *Quicksilver* is not, yet instead thereof *Amber* is, of which two there is diversitie of opinions, which should be the *seventh Metall*, they that deny the *seventh* place to *Quicksilver*, say it is but *Silver liquid*, and included in *Silver*, and so *Amber* may come in as the *seventh*, and the rather because *Scripture* mentions it. Now *Pliny* and the *Civil Laws* make three sorts of *Amber*, which the *Latine* calls *Electrum*, one the *gumme* or natural *juice* of a *tree*, the other found in *Ethiopia* in large *Pieces*, not known to proceed from *Trees*; the third is a natural *Composition* of *Gold*, and a fifth *Part* of *Silver*, according to *Pliny*, which upon dissolution it is found to contain; and this is the true *Electrum*, or *Metallick Amber*, or *seventh Metal*, and the *Scriptures* Exek. 8.2 have such esteem of it, that where the *Text* speaks of a *Vision* (the *vulgar* and *Chaldee Translators* say the *vision* was *quasi Aspectum Electri*, like the *Aspect* of *Amber*; but the *Syriack* saith, the *Vision* was *quasi Aspectum Dei*, like the *Aspect* of *God*; so great esteem had this *Electrum* in the world, that they could not parallel the description of it to any thing, but the *Aspect* of *God himself*, which modestly

C



## The Introduction.

de sily is to be understood, that no *Celestial* or *Terrestrial* things have equal *resplendency* to it: And therefore if *Adam* had any notice of it, it might then have been properly placed the *first* of *Metals*; but since it is not, let it satisfy them to stand in the *seventh* place, because it is in the *Scripture*, and not *Quicksilver*, and was known to former *Ages*, though not to us, unless what is imitated by *Art*: And as I have given you a hint of some observations upon two or three *Metals*, I might run through the rest, but that were to make a *Book* of a *Preface*.

I might also adde, that it is thought by *Paracelsus*, that *Moses* in writing the *History* of the *Creation* did mystically teach the whole progress of the *Metallick Art*, and that *Mayerus* teacheth this *Art* also by the use of *M. sck*: But these and many other *speculations* I wave, for my intentions are rather to instruct others in the *practicall Part*, then amuse them with the *Theory*; therefore that they may be the better guided, give me leave to recommend the 33. and 34. *Books* of *Pliny's Natural History* of *Metals*, and next *Georgius Agricola*, for the ways of finding out *Metals*, digging and ordering them together, with the description of the *Engines* and *Tools* requisite for that work.

Then *Lazarus Escherus*, which by order of the *Societie* is translated out of *High Dutch*, and this teaches the perfect way of *Melting*, *Fining*, and *refining Metals*, the manner of making *Furnaces*, *Testes*, and *Instruments* fit for such operations; and if thou desirest to dive into the secrets of the *Philosophers stone*, let me recommend to you the second part of *Joannes Spagnetus*, who layes the most plausible *Maximes* for it, of any that I meet with, and for the *practicall* part of this, I refer thee to *Basilus Valentinus*: And for the clearer understanding of these *Authors*, I shall shortly present you with  
a Di-

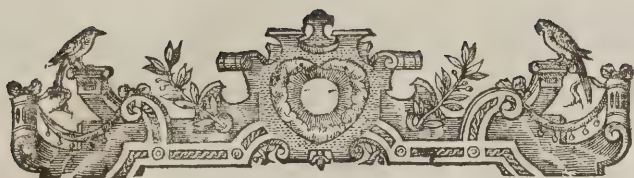
## *The Introduction.*

a Dictionary of such words as concern the *Metallick* and *Chemick Arts* with their *Interpretations* ; a *Specimen* whereof is at the end of the Book. And now, Kind Reader, as thou likest this thou mayest proceed.

**FODINÆ**





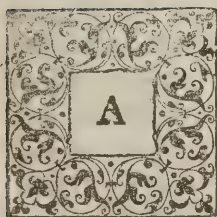


A D I S C O U R S E  
 OF  
 THE HISTORY AND LAWS  
 Of the  
 MINES and MINERALS  
 Within England, Wales, and the English Pale  
 of Ireland.

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CHAP. I.

*What a Mine is.*



**MINE** is defined to be a certain *Fo- Mine.*  
*ramen, Hole, Hollow place, or Passage*  
 digged in the Earth, from whence  
*Metals or Minerals* are by labour rai-  
 sed: for if common Stones onely are  
 found (as *Marble, Touchstone, Free-*  
*stone, &c.*) we call them *Quarries,* and *Quarries.*  
 not Mines. And where *Clays* are digged (as *Fullers earth,*  
*Potters earth, &c.*) we call them *Pits.* *Libavius* terms it *Piss.*  
 the Womb, or Natures place of *Metals.*

## CHAP. II.

*The Names of those holes which concern Metals.*

*Shaft or  
Puteus.*

**T**hey are either called *Shafts* or *Adits*. The *Shaft* is that which is digged round or square, like a Well, from which the Earth that is digged is wound up in Baskets by Ropes, as we do Buckets of water; and these are not onely for that use, but likewise to give air to the Mine. And oftentimes Pumps are put into these *Shafts*, to fetch out the water; for these *Shafts* are in many places 40, 50, or 60 fathom deep before the Miners come to the *Metal* or *Minerals* for which they dig.

*Adit or Cu-  
niculus.*

Now the *Adit* is from the Latine word *Aditus*, that is to say, an entry, passage, or approach to a thing. And this is usually made on the side of the Hill, but towards the bottom, about 4, 5, or 6 feet high, and 8 feet wide, in the nature of an Arch, sometimes cut in the rock, and sometimes supported with timber; so that the sole or bottom of this *Adit* may answer the bottom of the *Shaft*, but somewhat lower, so as the water may have a sufficient Current to pass away, which is exactly known by the ordinary ways of *Dialing*, or the Workmans keeping the water at his foot while there is any: and he is directed toward the *Shaft* by a Needle touch'd with a *Loadstone*, the using whereof is called *Dialling*: and by this and other Arts the water is convey'd away with more ease and less charge then by *Pumps*. And when the Miners by these *Shafts* or *Adits* do strike or threed a *Vein* of any *Metal* (for *Metals* under the Earth are disperfed like *Veins* in our bodies, and therefore called *Veins*) then the *Metal* which is digged from those *Veins* is called *Oar*, as *Silver oar*, *Lead oar*, &c. And by these *Adits* the *Fumes*, *Damps*, and unwholesome Vapours, are better disperfed, which otherwise might endanger the *Miners*; but if any of them

*Dialling.*

*Oar.*

*Damps.*

them be surpris'd with such a *Damp*, so as for the present he may be deprived of his senses, he is drawn up out of the *Mine*, and they dig a little hole in the earth, and lay him on his belly, with his mouth to the fresh Earth *Against Damps.* of that hole, which speedily recovereth him.

## C H A P. III.

*The several Metals for which we dig.*

THEY are Gold, Silver, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron and Quick-*Metals.* silver; and these are often found lying upon the cliffs or chincks of Rocks, known by their colour, *brightness*, or other marks; or by such other Minerals as the Workmen call *Leaders*, because they usually accompany the *Metallick oar*, and lead to it. Or they are discovered to us either by the nature of *Plants* which grow over them, by the *Flough*, by *Moles* which cast up their *shade* or glittering earth; (and therefore in *Derby-shire* and other places where *Lead* abounds, they rarely kill them) or by Springs and Streams of water, or by the use of an Hazel stick (if credit may be given to it :) But by some or one of these the *Miners* are encouraged and directed to dig. *The ways of discovering them.* As for *Gold* and *Silver*, which are the nobler and richer *Metals*, we have not yet discovered any Mines which yield perfect *Gold* or *Silver oar* (as in *America* and other hotter *Climats*, although we are not altogether out of hopes of very rich ones in *England* and *Wales*) but our former and later Ages here have and yet do get *Gold* and *Silver* meerly by *Extraction*, or melting those baser hard Metals, so as by art of the Refiner the *Gold* or *Silver* is separated from them.

Now the *Oars* which this Kingdom affords are onely *Tin*, *Copper oar*, *Lead oar*, *Iron oar* and *Cadmine oar* (which some call *Callamine*) of which *Brass* is made with a mixture of *Copper*. And these *Oars* being digged, the



the Miners bring them (being first beaten small and washed) to certain *Furnaces* and *Mills* prepared for that purpose.

Where, when they are *smelted* and cast into a solid form, if *Lead*, they call them *Pigs*; if *Tin*, *Blocks*; if *Iron*, *Bars*; if *Silver* or *Gold*, *Cakes*; if *Copper*, *Rose-cakes*. And being thus formed, the *Tin* oar is called *Tin*, the *Copper* oar, *Copper*; the *Lead* oar, *Lead*; the *Iron* oar, *Iron*; the *Cadmine* and *Copper* oar united is called *Brass*: and this being once more *melited* (which melting is called *Refining*) if they yield *Gold* or *Silver* in any advantageous quantity, the *Mine* and *Oar* are entituled accordingly.

#### CHAP. IV.

*Of those Metals as they are mix'd.*

**A**S it is questionable whether there be any Element pure, so it may be doubted, whether there be any Metal without a mixture of other Metals. For in hot Countries, where *Gold* and *Silver* are so pregnant, that both for bulk and value they give the denomination of a *Gold* or *Silver Mine*; yet even from these *Lead* or *Copper*, &c. may be extracted in some small proportion: so with us, though the bulk be *Tin*, *Copper*, *Lead*, *Iron*, *Cadmine*, &c. yet even from the worst of them some *Gold* and *Silver* may also be extracted; and mostly so much, as that the value of that little which is extracted, may be much greater than that of the bulk from whence it had its extraction.

And with the several mixtures of these several Metals other Forms are produced; as *Tin* and *Lead* make *Pewter*, *Tin* and *Brass* make *Alchymy*, *Copper* and *Cadmine* make *Brass*. And sometimes *Steel* is found perfect through natural hardness, but *Iron* and *Tin* make it by art. *Tin*, *Lead*, *Brass* and *Copper* make that tunable metal from

from which our *Bells* are founded, and the artificial mixture of these six *Metals* may afford as many varieties as those do *Changes*.

# CHAP. V.

*Of Minerals and other Products or Juices, how beneficial to the Kingdom.*

THE chief are Sulphur, common Salt, Saltpeter, Nitre, Minerals, Allum, Vitricl, Copperice, Copperice stone, Armoniack, Asuick, Sanderick, Cinoper, Vermillion, Stibium, Antimony, Zink, Black Lead, and many more; Red and Yellow Oker, and Coals of several sorts.

And from the Metals are produced Letharges, according to the Metals; White Lead, Red Lead, Potters Lead, and many other varieties.

And in these Veins of Metals and Minerals are often found Loadstones, Amathists, Astrolites, Rough pearl and Soft diamond; and several other excellent things, which are accounted as Treasures.

Besides the enjoyment of the Metals and Minerals digged from the Earth, the benefit to the Nation is great; for in the Book of Rates we shall find above two hundred particulars of ingrowen Metals and Minerals, which do afford great Customs to the Crown, and would do much more, if the management from their original vent were duly inspected.

Then for the Physicians and Chymists (though Galenists are not to be slighted) we see of Gold is made Cordials, of Silver Epilepticks; and Tin is used for Cephalicks, Histerick passions, &c.

From Copper is extracted Ens Veneris, so famous against Ulcers, &c. Lead sanative by Emplastrums, Callamine and Brass as eminent for the Eyes, Iron and Steel for the Spleen and Hypochondricks.

As for *Quick silver*, *Sulphur* and *Salt*, they are the *Arcana Chemica*, and so are *Vitriol* and *Antimony*, producing Medicines scarce credible to any but Experience.

The others do service to the *Diers* and the *Painters*, and some of them to the *Female sex*, as *Ceruse*, *Vermilion*, &c. giving them *Tinctures* or *Washes of Beauty*. And from the *precious Stones* they have other imbellishments.

In short: From these *Metals* and *Minerals* digged out of the *Subterranean world*, may be studied the greatest part of *NATURE*, all *Arts* imploied, *Labours* encouraged, and the chiefest *Sciences* demonstrated.

## CHAP. VI.

*The Countiees and Shires in England and Wales where these are found.*

**T**Hese *Metals* and *Minerals* are mostly produced from the *Hilly* and *Mountainous* parts of *England* and *Wales*. For *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, *Essex*, *Isle of Ely*, and other flat and almost level *Countries* or places, do not afford them, nor are apt to breed them; or if they did, yet it would not quit cost to dig for them, because the charge of exhausting the water by *pumps* (which must inevitably be) would prove greater then any expectable gains: whereas in *mountains* and *hilly* places the *Waters* and *Oars* may be carried off by *Adits*; which though made with hard labour, yet with less charge and more certaintie.

The best *Tin Mines* yet known are in *Cornwall* and *Pembrokeshire*.

*Tin, Copper, Gold and Silver.* *Copper Mines* containing some *Gold* and *Silver* are in *Cornwall*, *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Derbyshire*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Pembrokeshire*; and we doubt not of good in *Kent*.

The



The best Lead oar containing Silver are in Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Bishoprick of Durham, Flintshire, Denbysire, Shropshire, Carnarvanshire, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Monmouth, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, and (in the time of Henry the Fourth) one in Essex.

Iron oar is plentiful in Cornwall, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Gloucestershire and Sussex, &c.

Cadmian oar, or Lapis Calaminaris, in Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Cornwall and Nottinghamshire.

Quicksilver is found in many Veins where the Lead lies, and in these places are also found the Minerals before-mentioned.

Allom more particularly is found in Yorkshire and Pembrokeshire.

Note that Allom digg'd is accounted a Metal, but

Allom made of water not so.

Copperice is in the Copper Mines.

Copperice,

Copperice stones are thrown up by the Sea between Quinborough and Gillingham in Kent, &c:

Copperice stones.

Sanderick, Cinoper, Stibium, Antimony and Black Lead are in most of those places where Lead is discovered, but the best Black Lead particularly in Cumberland.

Sanderick,  
Cinoper,  
Stibium,  
Antimony,  
Black Lead.  
Red Oker.  
Yellow Oker.

Red Oker in Warwickshire, Sussex and Somersetshire.

Yellow Oker in Oxfordshire, &c.

White Lead.  
Red Lead.  
Potters  
Lead.  
Salt.

White Lead and Red Lead are made of common Lead, and Potters Lead is made by art from common Lead oar.

Salts in Cheshire and Worcestershire in Stones and Springs, and some is made by art from Salt water on the Sea-coasts, and at Exmouth in Devonshire, and in other marbly Shores, at a low water it shews it self upon the Sand for many miles by calefaction of the Sun.

The Parishes and Villages where the Mines lie not, are under the Societies care, and here omitted, being entered upon continued Discoveries in their Leiger books.

OF THE  
IRISH MINES.

As for those *Mines* within the *English Pale* of *Ireland*, granted to the *Society* by *Queen Elizabeth*; it is fit that the Circuit of that *Pale* should be known, before the particular places of these *Mines* be set down.

The *Irish* do acknowledge that the *English Pale* is all the Countie of *Dublin*, *Kildare*, *Carlow* alias *Cater'ough*, in the Province of *Lemister*, and all the Province of *Meib*, as it is divided into three parts, viz. *East Meib*, *West Meib*, and *Longford*; and this Circuit is called the *English Pale*, because those Territories were always inhabited by the *English*, nor could they be dispossessed notwithstanding the often incursions of the *Irish*, so that their safe guarding of that Circuit of ground from the *Irish* was (as it were) a *Pale* to the *English*, and therefore called the *English Pale*.

But when the *Society* shall think it useful to make a further inquirie into the Latitude of their Grant from the Crown, they will find all *Lemister*, *Ulster*, and part of *Munster* to be also included; but in so much ground as is confessed by the *Irish* to be within the *Pale*, and anciently appertaining to the *English*, there are store of *Lead Mines* affording good quantitie of *Silver*; also *Copper Mines* and *Iron Mines*, and other Metals and Minerals, which may prove a reward to Industrie, and to the further Inquiries of the *Society*.

## CHAP. VII.

*The usual Definition of the Poor Mines and Rich Mines  
or Mines Royal.*

**W**Here the *Oar* which is digged from any *Mine* doth Poor Mine: not yield, according to the Rules of Art, so much *Gold* or *Silver*, as that the value thereof doth exceed the charge of *Refining*, and loss of the baser *Metal* wherein it is contained, or from whence it is extracted, then it is called *poor Oar* or a *poor Mine*.

On the contrary; where the *Oar* digged from any *Mine* Mine Royal doth yield according to the Rules of Art so much *Gold* or *Silver*, as that the value thereof exceed the charges of *Refining*, and loss of the baser *Metal* in which it is contained, and from whence it is extracted, then it is called *rich Oar* or a *Mine Royal*; 'tis appertaining to the **KING** by his *Prerogative*. And herein consists the skill and honestie of the *Refiner*; for some have made very great Products from that very *Oar*, from which less skilful *Essayers* could extract nothing.

## CHAP. VIII.

*The way of Computing this by the Art of  
Extraction.*

	l.	s.	d.
<b>T</b> wo Tun and a quarter of <i>Oar</i> make a Tun of <i>Metal</i> at a medium rate 3 l. 10 s. which is	07	17	06
Carriage to the Mills at 6 s. 8 d. per Tun	00	15	00
Sives, Tubs and <i>Oar</i> bags at 2 s. is	00	04	00
So that the Charge of the <i>Oar</i> deducted at the Mills which makes a Tun <i>Metal</i> costs	08	17	02
	F	Charge	



*Fodina Regales.*Charge of *Smelting* per Tun.

	l.	s.	d.
2 doz. <i>White Coal</i> at 8 s. per doz.	00	16	00
5 barrels <i>Black Coal</i> at 2 s. per bar.	00	10	00
<i>Smelting wages</i> per Tun	00	15	04
<i>Stamping and washing Slags</i> per Tun	00	05	00
<i>Smiths work</i> per Tun	00	02	04
<i>Rents and Repairs of the Mills, Carpenters work, Carriages to the Waterside, Clerks attendance at the Mills, and incident Charges</i> per Tun	01	15	00

Charge of *Refining* per Tun

	l.	s.	d.
300. of <i>Lead</i> wasted in <i>Refining</i> and <i>Reducing</i> at 12 s. per Cent.	01	16	00
<i>Refiners wages</i> per Tun	00	05	00
<i>Black coal, Charcoal, Turf, Bone-ashes, Carpenter and Smiths work, and other incident Charges</i>	01	10	00
	03	11	00
<b>Total Charges</b>	16	11	10

If the said Tun of Metal be made either of *Goginian, Coomervin* or the *Darrein oar*, the same yields in *Silver* per Tun of Metal

One Tun of *Lead*, the Waste being deducted, as aforesaid, is

The Charge in all is

Deducted out of 26 l. the clear profit of a Tun of *Lead* is

If the said Tun of Metal be made of the *Oar of Coomsumblock*, it yields 20 l. per Tun in *Silver*.

This

This is only to shew the manner of computing a *Mine Royal* by Art; but some are of opinion, that all *Metals* do contain *Gold* or *Silver* in them, and that therefore all *Veins* of *Metals* do belong to the *King*.

But for the Readers satisfaction as to matter of Law in that point, he is referred to the Second Part of this Treatise.

And thus having briefly described *Mines*, *Metals*, *Minerals*, their places and definitions; the next is to shew what *Governours* or *Officers* the *Kings* of *England* have from time to time deputed, and what *Directions* and *Powers* have been granted for their better *Regulation*.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the Antiquitie of the Mines Royal.*

THESE Works in *Wales*, with some other in *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire* and *Cornwall*, as far as Tradition can assure us, were anciently wrought by the *Romans*. By the *Damonii* in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, by the *Belge* in *Somersetshire*, and by the *Dimetæ* in *Cardiganshire*. And *Cæsar* in his *Commentaries* saith, that one reason of his invading the *Britans*, was because they assisted the *Gauls* with their *Treasures*, with which their Countrie did abound.

And *Cimboline* Prince of the *Trinobantes* (wherein *Essex* is included) who had lived much at *Rome* in *Augustus* his time, was seated at *Walden* in that Countie, and did (according to the *Roman way*) coin Monie instead of Rings, which might be from that *Mine*, which was afterward discovered in *Hen. IV.* his time in that Countie, (as yet unknown to the Societie.) However 'tis certain there were *Mines*, which did supply former Ages, and may be again used with very great advantage to this present Age.

As

As for the Laws made by the *Romans* concerning *Mines*, the most material of them are abridged, and annexed in their genuine Language, that others may make their own Interpretations.

Most of which Laws are agreeable to the Grants and Powers of our succeeding *Kings*; onely as to the Condemning such Men and Women to the *Mines*, who had committed some heinous Crime against the *Laws* of the *Empire*, our *Kings* have been more merciful therein, though that point were in this Age worthy of consideration, in respect of the yearly multitudes of able ingenious persons, that suffer death by the *Laws*, whose *Lives* upon this Employment might be very useful.

# CHAP. X.

*Of the Powers granted by our Kings concerning  
the Mines.*

EDWARD I. Anno 33.

*Cornwall.*

**T**He King for advancement of the *Stannaries* in *Cornwall* frees the *Tinners* from all *pleas* of the Natives touching the Court, and from answering before any Justices, &c. concerning the *Stannaries*, save onely the Keeper of the *Stannaries*, (*Pleas of Land, Life and Member* excepted) neither are they to be kept from work but by the said Keeper, and indemnifies them from *Tolls*, &c. gives them libertie to dig *Tin* and *Turf* any where in the said Countie, and to turn *Water-courses* for their Works at pleasure: with many other Privileges both to the *Keeper* and *Tinners* concerning weighing and selling their *Tin*.

*Tinners.*

CHAP.



## CHAP. XI.

## EDWARD III.

**K**ing Edward III. by Indenture dated 11 July, Anno 32. Rot. 4. grants unto John Ballantier and Walter Botalter all his Mines of Gold, Silver and Copper in the Countie of Devon for two years, with libertie to dig and search, (except in Gardens yielding 20 marks the first year, and the 5th. part the second year) and all other persons are excluded from digging there.

## EDWARD III.

Among the Remembrances of the Exchequer, the King to John Jugg and Henry of Wisbich; Whereas We are informed, that certain Mines of Lead mixt with Gold and Lead Oar are found in the Countie of Salop, He wills that the Barons of the Exchequer and Treasurer may be certified of the manner of finding the said Mines, and whether any hath been transported, and by whom; and impowers them to inquire upon oath, and commands them to certifye His Treasurer and Barons thereof at, &c. so that further Order may be taken, and to return the Inquisition, &c.

Witness Our Treasurer, 30 Octob. Anno 7.

## CHAP. XII.

## RICHARD II.

*Devon.  
Gold and  
Silver.*

**K**ing Richard II. by his *Letters Patents* dated 11 *Junii*, Anno 8. grants to *Richard Wake* Clerk, his *Mines of Gold and Silver* in the Countie of *Devon*, and libertie to dig (paying damage to the Owners of the Grounds) as well within Liberties as without, for ten years, paying a tenth part of the profit unto the *Holy Church*, and to the *Exchequer* the ninth part, and all other persons to be excluded, *prout ante*.

## RICHARD II.

*Salop.*

The King to *Hugh of Burnell*, and our Sheriff of *Salop*; Whereas We are informed by *James Miner* of a Mine of *Copper and Silver* in or near the Lordship or Priory of *Wenlock*, whereout no little profit would accrue to Us, if wrought by experienced Workmen; We assign you to ordain the said *James* to work the same without any let, he not doing any thing against the *Laws* of our Kingdom, or demolishing any *Houses* or *Gardens*, &c.

Witness the King at *Westminster*, 4 *Junii*, Anno 17.  
*Regni*, Rot. 12.

## CHAP. XIII.

## HENRY IV.

**K**ing Henry IV. by his Letter of *Mandamus*, dat. 11. *Essex. Gold.*  
*Maii*, Anno 2. Rot. 34. commands *Walter Fitz-Wal-*  
*ter* (upon Information of a Concealed Mine of  
*Gold*) to apprehend all such persons as he in his judgment  
 thinks fit, that do conceal the said Mine, and to bring  
 them before the King and his Council, there to receive  
 what shall be thought fit to be ordered.

## HENRY IV.

The King to *William Charleton*, Prior of *Pilton*; Where-  
 as we have granted to *Henry* and *John Darby* the Lead *Devon. Holding Silver.*  
*Mines* holding *Silver*, in *Com. Devon.* for ten years, paying  
 Us nine pounds of pure *Silver* yearly, and to Us and  
 others all other dues, We make you *Comptroller* thereof,  
 and command your diligence therein during pleasure.  
 Dat. 9 Feb. Anno 7. Regni, Rot. 20.

## CHAP. XIV.

## HENRY VI.

**T**he King by His Letters Patents, dat. 24 Feb. Anno 5. *England. Gold and Silver.*  
 grants to *John Duke of Bedford*, Regent of France, and  
*Protector of England*, all Mines of *Gold* and *Silver* within  
 His Kingdom of *England*, for 10 years, paying the tenth  
 part to the Holy Church, to the King the 15th. and to the  
 Lord of the Soil the twentieth part, to dig, &c. but not un-  
 der Houses, in Arable Land or Medow, without Licence  
 of the Lord of the Soil, and to make reasonable amends for  
 any damage.

HENRY



## H E N R Y VI.

*Devon. and Cornwall. Gold, Silver and Lead.* The King by his Letters Patents granted to John Sol-  
lers all Mines of Gold and Silver in Devon and Cornwall,  
and all Mines of Lead holding Silver or Gold; to hold  
(from the expiration of 12 years formerly granted to the  
Duke of Bedford) for 20 years, paying the fifteenth part  
of pure Gold and pure Silver; with libertie to dig and  
work the same, but not to dig under any Houses or Ca-  
stles, and a Clause to provide for Wood and Labourers.

*Dat. 11 Julii, Anno 17. Hen. VI. Rot. 45.*

## H E N R Y VI.

*Devon and Cornwall. Gold, Silver, Copper, Latten, and Lead.* The King by his Letters Patents makes his Chaplain  
John Bottwright Comptroller of all his Mines of Gold and  
Silver, Copper, Latten, and Copper Latten Lead, within these  
two Counties.

*Dat. 10 Sept. Anno 30. Hen. VI. Rot. 15. & 20.*

## H E N R Y VI.

*Devon and Cornwall. Copper, Tin and Lead.* The King by His Letters Patents granted to the said  
Bottwright Provost and Governour of all his Mines, prout  
ante; and grants him all Mines of Copper, Tin and Lead,  
there whereout any Gold or Silver shall be fined; to hold  
during his good behaviour, paying the tenth part of pure  
Gold and Silver, Copper, Tin and Lead, to be fined at his  
own charge; with power to let and set for twelve years,  
paying to the King the tenth Boule of Oar, of Copper, Tin  
and Lead holding Gold or Silver; and to dig without in-  
terruption, with a Clause to make a Provision for Wood  
and Labourers, the Fee of the Church excepted.

*Dat. 20 Junii, Anno 31. Hen. VI. Rot. 20. & 25.*

HENRY

## H E N R Y VI.

The King by His Letters Patents Anno 34. Rot. 24. *Devon vnd*  
 gives and grants to the Duke of York all his Mines of Gold *Cornwal.*  
 and Silver, and of all other Metals containing Gold or *Gold,*  
 Silver, within the Counties of Devon and Cornwall; to *Silver, and*  
 hold at the pleasure of the King for 21 years, with a *all Mettals*  
 Clause not to dig under the Houles or Medows of any *containing*  
 person, and with a Clause to free and indemnifie the Mi- *Gold or*  
 ners, without impediment of the King or his Subjects, *Silver.*  
 wheresoever the said Mines shall be found within the  
 said Counties.

## H E N R Y VI.

Among the Remembrances of the Exchequer, Anno 36. *Devon.*  
 Regni, in the Records of Easter Term Rot. 20. *inter alia :*  
*Devon.* Memorand. That John Bottwright, Governour of  
 the Mines of Berryferres in Devon, complains to this Court, *Mins.*  
 that Robert Glover at the command of Roger Champernown  
 took away 144 Bouls of Glance oar, valued at 15 l. 6 s. 8 d.  
 and made profit of the same without any thing allowed *Glance oar.*  
 to the King, to the Kings damage 100 l. and thereupon  
 desireth the Advice of the Court.

## CHAP. XV.

## E D W A R D IV.

*England.  
Lead hold-  
ing Gold or  
Silver.*

**T**He King by his Letters Pattents, dat. Dec. 20. Anno 8. Regni to Richard Earl of Warwick, John Earl of Northumberland, and others, grants all Mines of Gold and Silver, &c. on the North side of Trent within England. And all Mines of Lead holding Gold or Silver in the parts aforelaid (agreeing with the Owners of the soyle) to hold from the Feast of the Purification next, for 40 years, paying to the King the 12. part of pure gold and silver, and to the Lord of the soyle a sixteenth part as they grow, liberty to dig, &c. except under Houses or Castles without Licence.

## E D W A R D IV.

*Somerſet &  
Gloucest.  
Lead, Tin  
and Copper  
holding  
Silver.*

The King by his Letters Pattents 30 Julii Anno 12. Rot. 2. grants to Gallias Lynne, William Marriner, and Simon Pert, power to dig and search for Mines, within the Counties of Somerset and Gloucestershire, of Lead-Oar, Tin, or Copper, holding silver or gold for the term of five years, and to agree with the Lord of the soyl, paying to the King every eighth Bowle of rich Oar, with a clause to make their Mills to Fine and Melt, as the Owner and they can agree; And all Officers, &c. to be assistant.

## E D W A R D IV.

*Northum-  
berland.*

*Copper.*

The King by his Letters Pattents dat. 23. Martii Anno 15. Rot. 20. grants to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, Henry Earle of Northumberland, and others, the Mines of Blanch Lands called Shildane in Com. Northumb. And the Mine of Alston Moor called Fatchers. The Mine of Keswick

Keswick in Cumberland, and the Copper Myne neer Richmond in Yorkshire; To hold from Lady day next, for 15 years, Paying the King the eighth part neat, to the Lord of the Soil the ninth, and to the Curat of the place a tenth, as they arise.

EDWARD IV.

The King by his Letters Pattents Dat. 11 Martii, Anno 18 Rot. 31. Upon surrenders of the former grants to William Goderswick and Doderick Vaverswick, all Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead in Northumberland and Westmerland, To hold from Lady day next, for ten years, paying to the King a fifteenth part neat, to the Lord of the Soil, and to the Curat as they can agree.

Northumberland.  
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead.

CHAP. XVI.

HENRY the VII.

THE King by His Letters Patents, dat. 27 Feb. Anno 1. Regni, Rot. 92 makes Jasper Duke of Bedford, and others Earls, Lords and Knights, Commissioners and Governors of all his Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead and Copper in England and Wales, to answer the profits to the King, and made Sir William Taylor Comptroller, To hold from Candlemas day following, for 20 years, with Liberties of Court and other Priviledges, Paying to the King the fifteenth part of pure Gold and Silver, and to the Lord of the Soil the eleventh part, as it grows, Liberty to dig and search, &c. Except under the Houses and Castles of the King and his Subjects.

England & Wales.  
Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead and Copper,

This Henry VII. (a wise Prince) taking notice of his interest and Prerogative in the Mines, did in the very first year of his Reign grant this Commission, and by this and



other ways raised a vast sum of Money, and left his rich Coffers to *Henry VIII.* Who added to the Bulk by the Sale of *Abbies*, &c. But before *Henry VIII.* his death, almost all the Treasures of his Fathers and his own were consumed, and what remained was left to *Edward the VI.* an Infant, whose experience could not guide him to the Care of such affairs: then followed *Queen Mary*, who matching with *Spain*, was thereby interested in the wealth of *Europe*, and needed no other support or inspection; so this concern stood neglected for above 70 years.

## CHAP. XVII.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH.

**A**Bout the third year of *Queen Elizabeth*, she, by the advice of her Council sent over for some *Germans* experienced in *Mines*, and being supplied, she, the tenth of *October*, in the sixth of her reign, grants the *Mines* of eight Counties, besides those in *Wales*, to *Houghsetter* a *German*, &c. whose name and Family still continue in *Cardiganshire*; and doubtless we had much of our knowledge from their Predecessors, who revived this work in *Cardiganshire*. They also entered upon another work of *Copper* at *Keswick* in *Cumberland*, being within the Royalties of the *Earl of Northumberland* formerly granted to him from the Crown, together with all *Mines*, &c. Whereupon the *Earl* opposed *Houghsetter*, but the matter being brought to Tryal between the *Queen* and the *Earl*, it was the opinion of the Judges, that notwithstanding his Grant the *Queen* had power to search for *Treasure* in any ones ground. So that it is good for *Princes*, and even for mean *Lords*, to keep a Claim to their *Prerogatives* and *Customes*, lest time, as in this case, shou'd cause an opposition. For 70 years *intermission* made that questionable, which for many ages before was out of question. But this

this Suit being ended, (the Abstract of which Proceedings is hereto annexed) to prevent the like occasion for the future, the *Queen* (May 28. in the 10th. year of her Reign) erects a Corporation, of which *William* Earl of *Pembroke* was the first Governour, and *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, *James* Lord *Monjoy*, *Sir William* *Cecill* Assistants, and many other Persons of Qualitie joyned, consisting in all of 24 Persons and as many Shares, and those Shares subdividable into half and quarter parts, so that they might consist of 96 Persons, their Votes being according to the proportion they had of Shares.

And this Society was and is entituled *The Society for the Mines Royal*; and they have the Grant and care of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, &c. within 8 *English* Counties hereafter recited, and of all *Wales*.

As for the *Laws* and *Rules* by which they were managed, they are also annexed.

These Persons thus incorporated by a joynt Stock wrought several Mines with good success.

The *Queen* did also in the 7th. year of her Reign grant to *William* *Hamfreys* and *Christopher* *Shute* a German, all Mines, Minerals, and Subterranean Treasures, (except Copperice and Allom) which should be found in all other parts of *England*, (not mentioned in the former Patent) or within the *English* pale in *Ireland*, by the name of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Tin*, *Lead*, *Quicksilver*, *Cadmian* Oar, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, and all manner of *Ewres* or Oars, simple or pure, mixt or compounded, for Latten, Wire or Steel, &c.

And also on the same 28th. of May in the 10th. of her Reign, the *Queen* frames the Participants into a Corporation, by the name of *The Society for the Minerals and Buttery works*. As for their *Laws* and *Rules* they are also annexed with the other.

This also was look'd upon as so considerable a matter to the *Crown*, that *Sir Nicholas* *Bacon* then Lord Keeper, the *Duke of Norfolk*, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, *William* Lord *Cobham*, *Sir William* *Cecill*,

## *Fodina Regales.*

Sir Walter Myldmay, Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Francis Jepson, Sir William Gerard, with 29 more considerable Persons, Gentlemen, Lawyers, Citizens and Foreiners, were Participants. And this Society consisted of 36 Shares, subdividable also into half and quarter parts; so that it was capable of 144 Shares. And this also by a joynt Stock did effect great things, which turned to good advantage both to the King and to the Society.

## THE ARMS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE MINES ROYAL, *Given Aug. 26, 1568. Anno 10. Eliz.*



*This Coat is blazoned in Page 24. and  
the other Coat in Page 23. above it.*



As they are Blazon'd.

Silver with a Mount Vert. *A Man working within a Mine, with two Hammers and a Lamp, all in their proper colours on a Chief Azure. A Cake of Copper between a Bezant and a Plate on a Wreath Silver and Azure. A Demy man (called in Dutch the Schicht Master) with an Escoccheon on his Breast Or and Azure per Bend inverted; in one of his Hands an Instrument call'd a Wedge, and in the other Hand a Compass, Gold mantled Silver doubled Azure, supported with two Men, the one called the Hammer-man, with a Hammer on his Shoulder; and the other the Smelter, with a Fork in his Hand; all in proper colours.*

THE ARMS  
OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE  
MINERAL AND BATTERY WORKS,  
*Given also Anno 10. Eliz.*





As they are Blazon'd.

*The Field Azure upon the Base point Vert, a Dorick Argent, supported by a Lion and a Gryffon armed and languid Gules. On the top of the Pillar a Ducal Crown Or. On the Chief an Annulet Argent between two Bezants of the same. The Crest on an Helmet and Wreath Argent and Vert. Two naked Arms and Hands supporting a Cake of Copper proper; the Supporters an ancient Man in a Gown wearing an Headpiece, on it a Cressent, and holding one hand on the Escoccheon, in the other a Pickax: on the other side a Woman, holding also the Escoccheon with one hand, and in the other a Quadrant.*

## CHAP. XVIII.

### KING JAMES.

**A**Bout the second of *King James*, both the *Societies* thought fit to renew their Charters with some Additional Powers (also annexed) and then *William Earl of Pembroke* was *Governour* to both *Societies*, and so continued till his death in an Annual Election.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIX.

## CHARLES I.

**A**FTER the death of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, in the Year 1630, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* was chosen Governour of both Societies; and in this Kings Reign (about the Year 1639) there was some Dispute between Sir *Hugh Middleton* and Sir *Richard Price* concerning the Mines at *Tallabont* in *Wales*, whither Royal or not Royal; and this was also about 70 years after the Tryal with the Earl of *Northumberland*: Whereupon several Eminent Lawyers subscribed their Opinions (hereto also annexed) and the matter was soon quieted. Then from 1641 to 1647 no Governour was chosen, but the Mines in *Wales* continued working under Mr. *Thomas Busbell*, who made them very serviceable to the Martial Concerns of the King during the Civil Wars.

## CHAP. XX.

## CHARLES II.

**I**N the Year 1649 *Philip* died, then his Son *Philip* (now living) was chosen Governour of both Companies, and in 1662 the Lord *Anthony Ashley-Cooper*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of His Majesty's Privy Councillours, was joyned as Governour of both Societies with the Earl. In 1668 (the Earl of *Pembroke* being willing to quit the Government in respect of his retirement) Pr. *Rupert* Duke of *Bavaria* and *Cumberland*, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and one of His Majesty's Privy Councillours, was chosen together with the Lord *Ashley-Cooper* Governour of both Societies, and the Deputy

Governours of both Societies, are now the Lord Brunker, Sir Robert Murray Knight, Sir John Pettus Knight, Sir Francis Cobb Knight, Col. Ashburnam Cofferer to His Majesty, Thomas Foley Esquire, Edward Swith and Edward Henshaw Esquires.

+ The Assistants to both Societies are Col. Ashburnham, Edward Smith, Paul Foley, John Darrell, John Wright, Edward Henshaw, Anthony Knightsbridge, Dudley Dudley and Edward York, Esquires; Henry Kemp, Thomas Hayes, Roger Norton and Richard Reynoll, Gentlemen and Citizens.

The Auditors, Treasurers, Register and Serjeant are chosen by the Governours and Assistants, as occasion requires.

There are other Members of these Societies, of which some do sometimes attend, as the Lord Byron, Sir George Hamilton, Alderman Bond, Mr. Archbold, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Clutterbuck and Mr. Squire. Others have not attended for many years past, and therefore I shall not mention them.

+ The usual place of Sitting is at Mr. Kemps House in Sheer-lane, (who is Register to both the Societies) where all the Books of the Records remain; and either there, or at his Chamber in the Inner Temple, all Persons who are desirous to interest themselves in this Concern, may receive directions and satisfaction.

## CHAP. XXI.

*Of other Companies having like  
Appellations.*

**I**N the Year 1662 His Majesty KING CHARLES II. did erect a Corporation, intitling it *The Royal Society for improving Knowledge*; whose Studies and Endeavours are to enlighten the World with all *Real Experiments* in Nature, tending to the benefit of Mankind; and of this the Lord Brouncker is President. His Majesty also in the Year 1663 erected another called *The Royal Company*, whose business is to settle the Trade with *Guinea in Africa* concerning *Gold and Silver, &c.* whereof His Highness the DUKE of YORK is President: so that there being first the *Society of the Mines Royal*, secondly the *Society for Mineral Works*, thirdly the *Royal Society*, and fourthly the *Royal Company*; it was thought fit to insert their Titles here, that those who have occasion to apply themselves to either of the said *Societies or Companies*, may not be confounded in their Appellations or Applications.

And these two Societies of the *Mines Royal* and *Mineral Works* have been so prudent, as to make several of both the other Societies Members also of theirs, for the better intercourse between them in such publick concerns.



## CHAP. XXI.

*Why our Mines, affording Gold or Silver, should properly belong to the King by His Prerogative.*

WHERE the Supreme Power of Peace and War is fixed (as with us it is acknowledged in the King) he ought to have those Attendances to his Power, which may either continue the one, or support the other. And Money (the Product of Metals) being the Ligament of that, and Nerve of this; it is most reasonable, that seeing the Cause is more honoured then the Effect, that He whose very Image and Superscription makes Metal and Money passable, should in Politicks have the command of those Mines, to which after some progress of Art and Labour, His mere Image gives the Reputation; for that which we call Intrinsic Value, is still but according to Extrinsic use. For we find in History, that Copper, Tin, Lead, nay even Leather, have been in as great esteem; and at this day Iron in some Foreign parts is more passable then Gold. So that having the effects of its virtue from our Casars Superscription, it is just that Caesar should have his due, and all the means and assistances to attain the Effects thereof. Nor doth it appear by any Record, that this Prerogative was ever opposed by any Proprietor: For the Earl of Northumberland's Case (hereafter mentioned, and set down at large by Plowden, concerning the Copper Mines at Keswick in that Countie) was onely whether in granting the Manour to the Earl, together with all Mines within the said Manour, the Mines also should pass; and it was resolved by most of the Judges, that though the Grant of the Manour was good, yet the King could not alienate Mines, being perfectly linked to the Prerogative of the Crown: so that this Opposition was rather to explain his Grant, then to oppose the Prerogative. For the

the *Queens* Deputies workt the said Mine without any further opposition of the said *Earl* or his *Successors*.

And soon after She fix'd the Conduct of that Affair into a *Corporation*, reserving to Her Self a *proportion* of what they should get, and a *pre-emption* of what was saleable, in case She had use for it ; and lest the benefit of the *Mines* should exceed the bounds of a Subjects Fortune, She reserved to Her Self and Her Successors a Power at any time to reassume the management of those Affairs to Her Self, paying to the *Corporation* such Compensation as should be indifferently awarded.

### CHAP. XXIII

*Why the Government of the Mines was by Queen Elizabeth committed to the Conduct of Corporations.*

**A**S it is conceived, the first Reason of the *Queens* committing them to *Corporations* was, that the *Crowns* Prerogative therein might be permanent ; for our *Laws* say that *Corporations* never die.

Next, that the *Arts*, *Methods*, *Rules* and *Orders*, by which they were to be conducted, might be registred by them for the use of Posterity, which in former times were but loose und uncertain, and died with the *Undertakers* ; for no former extant Records do assist us herein. And this makes other Nations so famous, because by way of Corporation they entail their *Arts* and *Manufactures* to their Successors, thinking them no derogation to any of their other Degrees of Honour, to which they have by those *Arts* or otherwise atchieved. And the *Romans* were so strict herein, that when any *Artificer* died, the Heir of that Artificer was convened before *Judges* about the things of that *Art* which he professed.

The third reason was, from Her observation of the Inartificialness of former Ages in this Concern ; which

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may

may be collected from Her sending for and employing so many *Germans* and others *Foreigners*, (where *Mines* were plentiful, and the *Arts* belonging to them) who might put us into the tract of managing ours in *finding* and *digging* them, and in *smelting* and *refining* *Metals*. And therefore the *Queen* provided in Her *Charter*, that 8 *Foreigners* might be admitted, and upon such admission of any *Foreigner*, he was to have *Letters Patents* for his *Indenization* without Fees or Charge; and not onely they, but all persons interessed in these Operations, are to be discharged of all *Fifteenths*, *Tenhs*, *Subsidies*, *Taxes* *Impositions* and *Charges*, except such as are excepted in the Patent, and all *Officers*, *Miners*, &c. to be free from *Juries* and *Arrests*, for which the *Civil Law* (which is the ground of most of our *Laws* concerning *Arts*) gives this reason, because the Charge, Care, Circumspection and Labour (if duly executed) are so great and advantageous to the Publick, that it was thought but reasonable by the *Romans*, and by their example for us, to give them encouragement by such *Concessions*.

And that this Nation was so unknowing in the guidance of this Affair, is evident from the great quantities of *Sligs* from *Lead*, and *Cinders* from *Iron*, which by former Ages were thrown aside as of no use, but to mend *High ways*, or to build with instead of *Stone*. But of these our present *Artists* do make as great if not greater profit, then of fresh *Oars*; for which though *Philosophers* give some specious reasons, yet their goodness may rather be imputed to the defect of former skill, in not duly *melting* and *refining* them, then from any improvement of their Nature by so long lying under the Concoction of Heat.

A fourth reason was, that *Arts* and *Sciences* might be improved, and in their very Improvement rewarded; Curiosity being not so prevalent a spur to Knowledge as expectation of Gain. Now of the *Seven Mechanical Arts*, viz. *Agriculture*, *Clothing*, *Navigation*, *Hunting*, *Architecture*,  
*Etare*,

*Etute, Medicine and Martial Discipline*; and of the *Seven Liberal Sciences*, viz. *Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Astrologie, Geometrie, Arithmetick and Musick*; they who deal in the Conduct of *Mines* must be well versed in at least five of the *Seven Arts*, and four of the *Seven Sciences*. And though the first *Incorporations* consisted but of 60, yet they had power to take in 240; and really whatever at present men may think) that number is scarce sufficient (as may hereafter be shewn) to carry on so great an Affair.

For it may be confidently affirmed, that as to all *Metals* (except *Gold*, of which we have but a small quantitie) and useful *Minerals*, no proportion of Ground in *Europe* affords better of all sorts (and Quantities enough for our own uses, and to supply others with good advantages) then this Island of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; for though *Scotland* be not under our Conduct, yet it is known that there also are good *Mines*.

But the fifth and chief reason of those *Incorporations* (as is conceived) was, that they might stand as *Mediators* between the strictness of the *Kings Prerogative*, and the *Subjects presuppositions* of an *Equitable propriety*. And this was the great Prudence of that *Queen* and Her Council to erect such *Moderators*, lest (upon mistake of the Earl of *Northumberlands* Case, or other Foundation from the Irresolution of the three dissenting *Judges* of the twelve) others might raise further Disputes.



## CHAP. XXIV.

*The profits and advantages which were made by the first Incorporators, as well to the Crown as to themselves, by the several Mines and Works at first wrought by them, and what those were.*

Copper  
Works.

**A**FTER the Suit determined between the Queen and the Earl of Northumberland, the Society did erect several Mills and Works at Kewick in Cumberl. under the conduct of Howceter a German, where they had plenty of good and rich Copper ore, which afforded great profit to themselves and the Nation. But by the death of the first German Artizans, and the neglect of a continued Stock, and want of Fuel in those Parts, and the succeeding Wars, all those Mills and Works stand ready (though much out of repair) for the Ingenuitie of the present Incorporators or others, which in due time may be taken into consideration. And as encouragements it appears by the old Books, that for many years there was very great profit made of them, both Publick and Private: and it may be evidenced that all sorts of Copper and Brass Manufacture might from thence receive both for Our selves and Foreiners; and these maintained no less then 4000 Artificers and Labourers daily.

Iron Wier  
Works.

The other great Work was of Iron at Whilbrook and Tintorne in Munmothshire, for the working of Iron Wier for Cards for Woollen Cloth, which is still kept in work by Mr. Foley, now Treasurer to the Society. This also yielded a great benefit to the Nation, and to the Society; but by reason of the Acts of Parlement made against importing of *Fr. in Wier* are something imperfect, and for other reasons, they afford little: to which also the Society will doubtless have more regard, because it concerneth somewhat the good or ill of the Clothing Manufacture, by the

exportation of our *Wier*, and importation of Foreign *Wier*; and this Work, and other Iron Works which support them, did also imploy at least 4000 Men daily, and so have done for many years by Mr. *Foley*, whose Example herein ought to be recorded to Posteritie for imitation.

There were also other excellent Works of *Latten* and *Brass* Manufactures in *Nottinghamshire*, conducted by the Lord *John Byron*, and others about *London*; to which was allowed a large Stock, for they set on work no less then 8000 Men daily, and did produce great advantage to the Crown and themselves. But these *Latten* and *Brass* Works are decayed, and those *Arts* almost gone with the *Arts*, which ought to be considered and revived.

The chief *Mines* which produce *Silver* now in working (though not effectually) are those *Mines* *Ryal* at *Cooms* *Jumblock*, and the *Darren Hills*, *Coommervin*, *Cogincan*, *Tal-labont*, *Cooms* *smith*, *Tredle*, *Thruscott* and *Rossewarre*; which were the old *Roman Works*. Near to which are conveniently placed the *Smelting* and *Refining Mills*, which therefore are called the *Silver Mills*. All which are in the Township of *Skibery Coed*, in the Parish of *Llanny Hangell* *Gonne Glynn*, alias *Llany Hingell Castle* *Qualton*, in the Countie of *Cardigan*, alias *Shire Abertivy*.

These five great Works were wrought for many years with the joint Stock of the first *Incorporators*, under the Conduct of themselves; but afterward Sir *Hugh Middleton* undertook those in *Cardiganshire*, paying 400 *l.* per annum Rent to the *Society*, and he cleared Monethly the summe of 2000 *l.* and had he not diverted his Gains to the making of the *New River* from *Ware* to *London*, certainly he would have been Master of a Mass of Wealth; but great Wits and Purse seldom know how to give bounds to their Designments, and by undertaking too many things, fail in all. And we may further give credit to the Beneficialness of those *Mines*, whenas Mr. *Thomas Bushell*, by his Knowledge and Ingenuitie to work

them to the best advantage, did find business enough there for a *Mint*, and with the Product thereof made provision for the Clothing of the late *Kings whole Army*. These two last are particularlie mentioned, that the Product of the others may be collected by the Instances of these.

And as for the advantages which the due management of these would produce, they are hinted in Chap. V. & VI. But it might be added with a submissive Confidence, that with due care herein we might give Law to all *Europe*, as to all *Utensils of Metals*, whether considered *Domestick* or *Publick*, *Civil* or *Martial*.

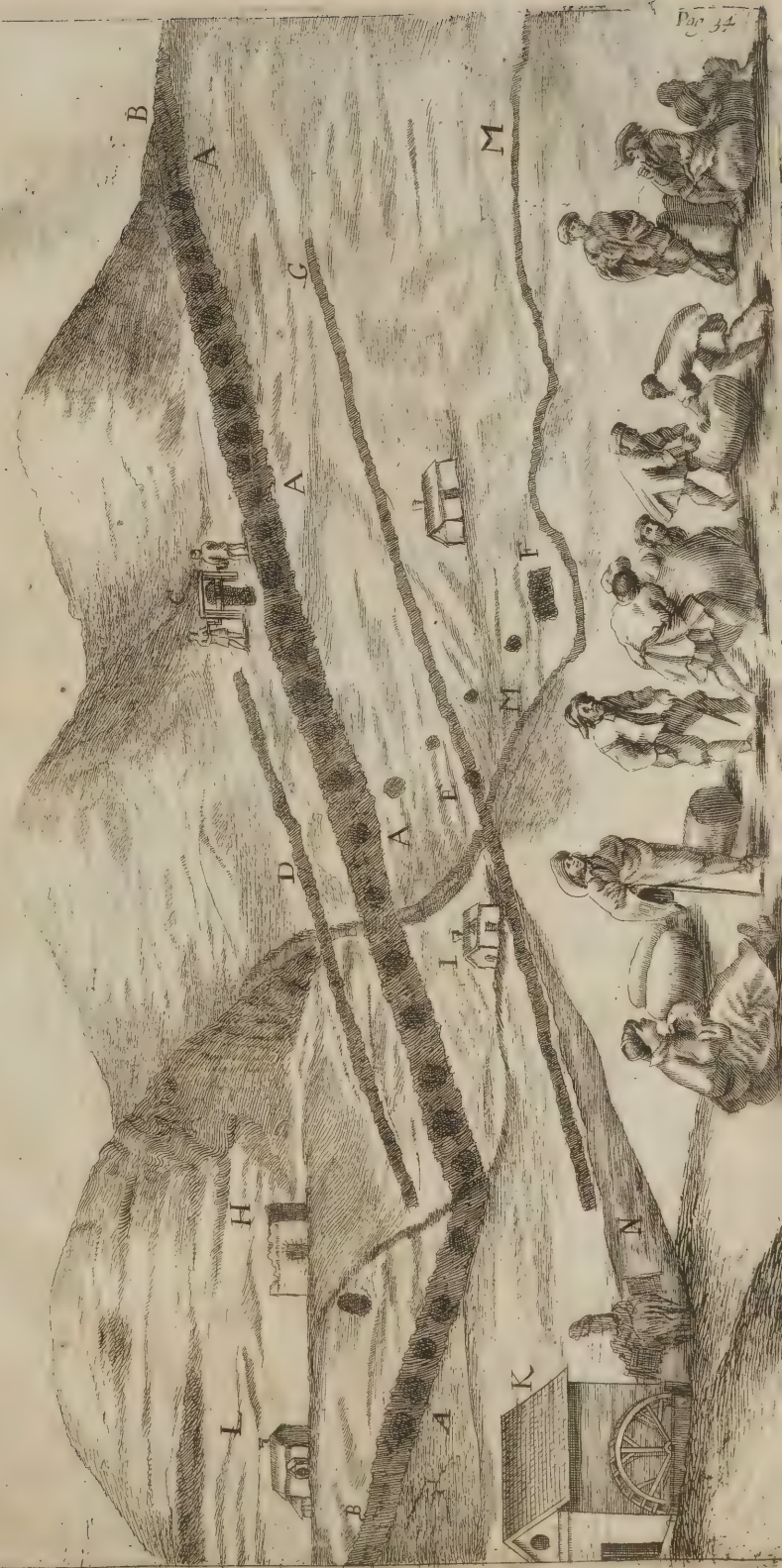
And the Advantages being so, we may justlie infer, that by the not dulle and carefullie managing of this Affair, the Disadvantages are in the same degrees as much prejudicial to the Interest of this *Kingdom*, as the due use of them would be *profitable*.

For it is clearlie demonstrable, that everie Year for manie Years past, this Kingdom hath by negligence herein lost a *Million of Money*, which by vigilance they might have saved : whereby we want when others abound with our *own natural Store*.

To give a particular Demonstration of these *Five Works* would make this Treatise too large ; but because it may be satisfactorie to some Persons, by a Scheme or Map to see the Manner and Position of the *Silver Mines*, whereby they may judge of others, here is affixed a Plot of the Mines at *Come-some-luck* in *Cardiganshire*, as also an account of the Materials and Number of Men belonging to them, with the Officers for the Mines, Mills and Mint ; for the better direction to such as may undertake the like.

*A Map of the Mine of Come-some-luck.*







## THE DARREIN HILLS, OR ROMAN WORKS.

- A*<sup>1,2</sup>. The old Roman Fort.  
*B* The Roman Trench through and crosses the Hill.  
*C* The Mine Works.  
*D* A great space of Ground never wrought.  
*E* The Shafts to the Mines.  
*F* The Small Brooks which divide the Hills.  
*G* The Places for Adits to the Mine.  
*H* The Rake of the Mine.  
*I* A Trench crossing the Darrein Hills to find Oar.  
*K* Another Trench for that purpose.  
*L* A Passage for Horses to carry Oar.

CHAP. XXV.

*Of the Silver Mills.*

**A** Bout three miles from Tallibont there is a certain Stream of Water, which falls into four great Wheels, whose Turning guides the rising and falling of the Bellows, and Stampers which belong to the Hearths and Furnaces, for Smelting, Stamping and Refining. And that the Nature of them may the better be known, here followeth a Particular taken in Anno 1667, of all Utenfils and Attendances to them belonging.

*At the great Smelting Mills.*

Five Hearths with Backs, Checks, Workstones, Iron Plates, and other necessaries.

Five Pair of large Smelting Bellows with Beams, Frames, Swords, Triddles, Cogs, and all things to them appertaining; one new large Water-wheel with Water-troughs, Sluces, and other necessaries convenient for working the said five Hearths.

One great Pair of Scales, with ten Half-hundred Weights of Lead, and other small Weights needful.

Three Wooden Measures for White Cole, six Wheelbarrows, six Shovels of Iron, with Iron Forks and Tongs, five Moulds, and a Ladle for Casting.

And to these belong 10 Men, and these five Hearths may well imploy 500 Miners. <sup>10 Men.</sup>

*In the Oar-house.*

One great Beam with Scales and Iron Chains, and several Weights for Oar.

1 Man.

1 Man.

In

*In the Old Mint-house.*

One Pair of small Bellows, one Wind-Furnace to melt Silver in, made with Brick and Iron bars; one large Beam of Iron, and Brass Scales, with several piles of Brass Weights, and other Weights to weigh Silver with; one great Iron-bound Chest with three Locks, formerly used for the Coyners there, with old defaced Stamps therein, one Table-counter with Cupboards, Shelves, &c.

1 Man.

1 Man.

*In the Stamping Mills.*

One large Shed lately erected over certain Stampers, with a new Frame for them; three sets of Stampers, one for wet Slags, one for dry, and one for Bone-ashes, all faced with Iron, and beat upon great Iron Planks cast for the purpose only; one large Water-wheel with Troughs, &c. for drawing the said Stamps, and the annexed Mill to grind Bone-ashes, with a pair of Stones, and all things necessary for Grinding and Sifting bone-ashes in order to Refining.

1 Man.

1 Man.

One Smiths shop with Bellows, Tongs, Anvils, Hammers, Vice, Sledges, Grindstone, &c. thereunto appertaining.

1 Man.

1 Man.

Six great Tubs (of Cask) Buddles, Sieves, Rakes, Shovels, and other necessities for washing and cleansing of Slags.

1 Man.

2 Men.

*At the Refining Mill.*

Several Troughs and Sluces for the conveying of Water to the Mill, one large new Wheel, that carrieth  
three

three Pair of bellows, with Swords, Beams, Truddles, Frames, Cogs, and all things appertaining in good order.

One Pair of very large bellows for the Test onely, with a great Frame or Model of Iron cast, to make the Test in, with a great Cap of Stone in a Case of Iron fit for Refining; as also an Engine or Winlace, with Ropes and Pullies to draw up the same, with several Refining Irons, Feeding Plate of Iron, Tongs, Furnace with Iron door, grates, and bars of Iron, &c. necessary thereto, one pair of reducing bellows and furnace to melt the Litharidge into Lead, after refining with Irons, &c. necessary thereunto.

2 Men.

2 Men.

One Pair of bellows and Furnace for melting of Slags, with Iron bars, Shovels, &c. necessary thereunto; one planck'd Plate for tempering the bone-ashes with beaters, and a Room made fit to lay Corn in.

2 Men.

2 Men.

*A the Red Lead Mill.*

One great Water wheel, with several Sluces, Troughs and Dams thereunto belonging; four Pair of stones for grinding Red Lead, one large Oven with several Chimnies for making and colouring Red Lead, with Iron forks, Rakes, Shovels, &c. for the same; as also one great Iron Door and Door-case to the said Oven, and two other Iron Doors in Iron Frames, with Iron gates and bars to the Fire-hearths of the said Oven. One great Copper Bason to wash Red Lead in, one Iron Ladle, Tunnel, &c. one great Beam and Scales to weigh Red Lead with, several sets of Coopers Tools, great Plains, &c. necessary for making Red Lead Cask.

2 Men.

2 Men.

N

*Materi*



*Materials at the Mines Royal.*

At Tallabont three great washing Tubs, two brass wyer Sieves, one Beam and Scales with Weights for Oare, one great Trewerne with Iron wheels to carry out deads belonging to the Addits, as also Pumps, Timber, Ropes, and other necessaries belonging to those works.

At Coginjan, 2 Washers.

At Coginjan, one Smiths shop with Bellows, Anvil, Hammers, Sledges, &c. for sharpening of tooles for the works, six tubs, several Iron Riddles, Sieves, Buddles, Rakes and other necessaries for dressing of Oare, with one beam, scales and weights for weighing thereof, several Pumps, Ropes, Timber, &c. belonging to the said work.

At Coginjan, 2 Washers.

Also several tubs and sieves for dressing of Hillock Oar at Coomervin, and Coomsumblock, with Timber, Pumps, and Scales to weigh Timber therewithall, and four dozen of Oare bags to lie in the Carriers hands and Custody.

To keep these Mineral works in constant repair, there is alwaies besides the Smith, a Carpenter continually attending.

*Officers necessary to be employed by the Society.*

A Treasurer.

2 Correspondents.

A Supervisor of the Mills and Works.

One Master worker, or Chief Steward, who ought to understand the whole concern of the Mills and Works, both as to Smelting and Refining, and all materials thereunto belonging, as White coal, Black coal, and Charcoal, and also to be able to assist the Steward of the Mines in making contracts with the Miners, the best and savingest way

way for the good of the works, and the undertakers.

One *Under-Steward* to reside at the Mines, and to attend the *Miners* and their works, and to see they work them fairly, and according to their Contracts, and also to dyal and level the works, and as occasion requires to provide *Timber* and other necessities, and to see the *Oare* well cleansed before it be sent to the *Mills*, and to keep an account thereof as it is sent in by the several *Carriers*.

One *Paymaster* to be a good Accomptant to reside near the *Mills* to pay the several *Miners* and workmen, their Accompts being first made up by the Master-worker and *Steward* of the Mines, and fairly entered by him.

One *Clark* as an ordinary person to attend daily on the *Mills*, to receive in, and see measured and weighed, and to deliver out by measure and weight all *White coale*, *Black coale* and *Oar*, as they daily come in; and to keep an exact accompt of all *Oar* delivered to the *Smelters*, that the *Mill Book* may agree with the *Stewards* of the *Mines*.

Also one *Carpenter* and one *Smith*.

Besides these there are about 50. or 60. *Carriers*, according to the quantity of *Oar*; raised with horses, who usually carry two bags of *Oar*, containing 200. weight, which they deliver to the *Clark* imployed for that purpose, who is constantly to attend the bringing in thereof, who keeps several *Tallies* with such *Carriers* as brings the same, which *Tallies* (the *Carriers* being gone for more *Oare*) are fairly entered by him which keeps the *Mill Book*, by which the quantities are known, and from which works such *Oar* comes, and when the same is delivered forth to the *Smelters* to be wrought, he which keeps the *Mill-Book* and stands charged therewith, delivers the same to the several *Smelters* that are to work it, and keeps an exact accompt thereof, by which the product of the several *Oars* doth more certainly appear. 1

These are all the *Officers* and *Agents* needful, unless upon great encrease of works and workmen, and then one

one other *Steward* to assist at the Mines, to see the *Oar* clean and weighed, will be fit.

The *Myners* are to finde themselves *Iron*, *Steel* and *Candles* at their own charge.

The *Masters* are only to finde *Tymber* for the Works, and *Ropes*, *Pumps*, *Tubs* and *Sieves* to cleanse the *Oar*, and *Bags* to carry it to the *Mills*.

Now this *Master-Worker*, *Chief Steward*, *Chief Essay-Master*, or *Chief Refiner* (for these are his several Titles) answering the greatness of his Trust, for he is as it were *Judge*, between the King and the People, his *Prerogative* and their *Propriety*, by distinguishing *Mines* and *Oars*, and by *Assaying* the *Oars*, he is to give his judicious determination therein, founded on the *Artificial Method* before-mentioned. And being thus formed in *Ingots*, *Cakes* or *Dollers*, they are usually in gross called *Bullion*,

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Of the Mint and Officers belonging to it.*

THE *Silver* and *Gold* being thus extracted into *Bullion* by *Labour* and *Art*, certain Officers of the Societies, or of their *Lessees*, are obliged to carry it to the *Kings Mint*, which signifieth with us the place where the *Kings Gold*, *Silver*, or other *Mettall* is coyned or formed into such shape, or with such distinguishing *Impressions* as he thinks fit. This *Mint* is at present, and long hath been in the *Tower of London*: But it appears by several comes of *Silver* and *Gold*, that there was a *Mint* at *Danwich* in the County of *Suff.* in the time of *Hen. 1.* and *Hen. 3.* Afterwards at *Callice*, and of late years one erected at the *Silver Mills* in *Cardiganshire*, and at *Shrewsbury*, and in other parts of the *Kingdom*, according to the *Kings* occasions. The *Officers* belonging to it have not been always alike, but at this present they are these.

The

*Hen. 1.  
Rich. 1.  
Hen. 2.  
Hen. 3.  
Hen. 4.*



The *Warden*, who is the Chief of the rest, and is by his *Warden* Office to receive the *Silver* from the *Goldsmiths*, and to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest belonging to this Function; his Fee is 100 *l.* per *Annum*. The *Master-worker*, who receiveth the *Silver* from the *Warden*, causeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the *Moners*, and taketh it from them again when it is made; his Allowance is not any set Fee, but according to the Pound-weight. The third is the *Comptroller*, who is to see the *Mony* be made the just *Assise*, to oversee the Officers and controll them if the *Monie* be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 100 *Marks* per *Annum*. Then is the *Master of the Assay*, who weigheth the *Silver*, and sees that it be according to the *Standard*; his Yearly Fee is also 100 *Marks*. Then is the *Auditor* to take the *Accounts* and make them up, and audit them. Next the *Surveyor* of the Melting, who is to see the *Silver* cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the *Melter*, which is after the *Assay-Master* hath made trial of it. Then is the *Clerk of the Irons* to see that the *Irons* be clean and fit to work withall. Then the *Graver*, who graveth the *Stamps* for the *Monie*. Then the *Smiter of Irons*, after they be graved, smites them upon the *Monie*. Then the *Melters*, that melt the *Bullion* before it come to the *Coining*. Then the *Blanchers*, who do anneale, boil and cleanse the *Monie*. The *Porter*, who keeps the Gate of the *Mint*. Then the *Provost of the Mint*, who is to provide for all the *Moniers*, and to oversee them. Lastly, the *Moniers*, who are some to shear the *Monie*, some to forge it, some to beat it abroad, some to round it, and some to stamp or coin it; their Wages is not by the Day or Year, but uncertain, according to the Weight of the *Mony Coined* by them. There are other ingenious ways used by *Screws*, &c. which may be seen at the *Tower* in *London*.

Master-worker.

Comptroller.

Assay-master.

Auditor. Surveyor.

Clerk of the Irons.

Graver. Smiter.

Melters.

Blanchers. Porter.

Provost. Moniers.



## CHAP. XXVII.

## Of Money.

**M**Etall being thus Coyned or Minted, it is called Coyn from *Cudere* to forge, or from *Communis*, because it is then made common, or from the French word *Coigne*, which signifies a Corner, because most of the Coynes anciently were made with *Angles*, and some at this day in *Spain* and *France*.

Or it is more probable, *Vorsigan* makes King and Cuning Syn nyma's, so may King, Cuning and Coyning; for his Regality is shewn by his Coyn, and to know the intrinsic value, use and allays fit for Coyn, shews his Cuning; for we use that word to express a subtilty, or exquisite knowledge of any Art or Science.

But the Romans had three names for Coyn; *Pecunia* from *Pecora*, Cattel; because men who abounded in Cattel were accounted rich, and call'd *Pecuarii*; and now those who abound in Coyn are called *Pecuniosi*; The other name they gave was *Nummus* from King *Numa* as 'tis conjectured, who first gave an Impression on them; or from *Numero*, and therefore when money was paid, they say, and so we in our Law, it was paid *Pecuniis numeratis*.

But it may as properly come from *Numen* a Deity, for the Romans had *Tutclary Gods* for every thing, and those who write of *subterranean spirits* (if credit may be given to their stories) would induce us to believe the same, and indeed our *Welch Miners* are of that opinion: for, say they, when we approach to the *Master-vein* of a Mine, or near to any danger by digging too near the irruption of waters, they usuallie here *knocking*, which they call the *Knockers*, or a noise like that which their own *Pick-axes* make, both in expecting profit, or shunning danger,

(A

(A Discourse of this is printed by Mr. Buskell, which hapned in the Mines at Tallabont in Wales :) and so the Knockers may be called *Numina Mineralia*, or the *Tutelarj subterranean spirits* of our Mines.

The third name they gave it after it was Coyned or Minted was *Moneta*, which we English Money, and St. Austin says it was derived from *Monere*, to admonish, and as it were to warn us, that all our disposals of it, should be *Honest, Just, Honourable, and to Charitable Ends.*

## CHAP. XXVII.

### *Of Artificial Metals and Money.*

THE Manner of *Adulterating* and *Sophisticating Metals* and *Moneys*, is an Art belonging to *Alchemy*, and not properly the subject of this *History*. But in respect that by the *Artifices* of that *Art* our *Staple* and *Standard Coyn* is abused, the baser *Metal* being so overlaid or tinctur'd, that the Eye is deceived, or so curiously intermixed with *baser Metal*, or other *Ingredients*, that the very *Judgments* of lesser *Artists* are also deceived, (especiallie when neither *Touch* nor *Fire*, (only weight) can distinguish them from *better Metals*) it is necessarie to have some remedies against such *Impostures*: And it seems there were of these *subtillties* practised in former *Ages*; for we finde in *Poultons Statutes*, § of *Hen. 4. cap. 24.* these words, *Item, It is ordained and established, that none from henceforth shall use to multiply Gold or Silver, nor use the craft of Multiplication, and if any the same do, that he incur the Penaltie of Felony in this case:* Now that which this Statute calls *Multiplying* and *Multiplication*, is either by counterfeiting *Metals*, or adding greater *Alloy* then the *Standard* allows, or by *clipping*, or otherwise lessening their due *weight* and *proportions*, and this Statute had so good effect, that our *Records* take no more notice

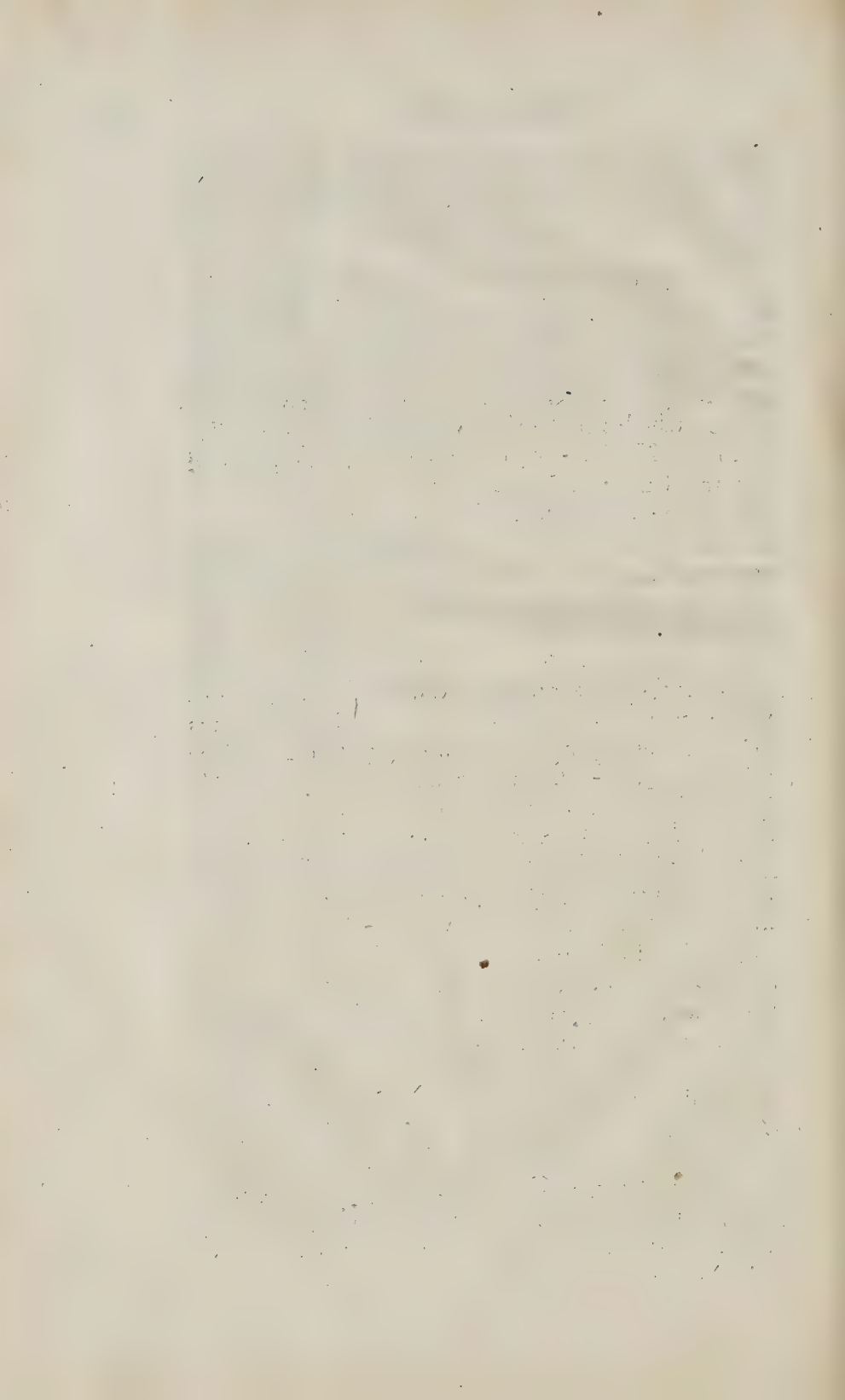
of such *Artists*, till near 50 years after; for Mr. *Frim* in his *Aurum Regine* saith, that in the 24th. of the Reign of *Henry VI.* the *King*, by advice of his *Council* and *Parliament* did then grant 4 successive *Patents* and *Commissions* to severall *Knights*, *Citizens* of *London*, *Chemists* *Monks* and *Mas-priests* (non obstante the Law of *Henry IV.*) to find out the *Philosophers Stone* or *Elixir*, which would not only cure all *Diseases*, and make Men live to the utmost possibility of *Nature*; but likewise *transubstantiate* other *Metals* into most true and solid *Gold* and *Silver* to the great benefit of the *Realm*, and the enabling the *King* in very few years to pay all the *Debts* of the *Crown* in real *Gold* and *Silver*; and these *Commissions* and *Patent* (saith he in his *Marginal Notes*) the *King* granted to *Eccl siasticks* upon this very account, that because they were so good *Artists* in *Transubstantiating* *Bread* and *Wine* in the *Eucharist*, they might as well *transubstantiate* baser *Metals* into better. But it seems the *King* (upon better advice) did in the 35th. of his Reign grant new *Letters Patents* to ten severall *Considerable Persons* of *Eminent Qualities*, (therein mentioned) to judge and certifie to Him whether the thing were *practical* or no, and whether it would conduce more to the good or hurt of the *Kingdom*. But it seems Mr. *Prun* with his indefatigable *Labours* could not find any *Report* upon the *Patent*, whether or no the *Philosophers Stone* was found, or whether the *Kings* debts were paid thereby; or else he reserved that secret to himself.

However our *Laws* take little notice of them till the 7th. of *Edward VI.* in *Dier* 88. when one *Eden* confessed himself guilty of *Multiplication*, viz. that he had practised to make the Fifth *Essence*, and the *Philosophers Stone*, whereby all *Metals* may be made *Cold* and *Silver*; and also that he had accused one *Whally* then *Prisoner* in the *Tower*, that he did move and procure him to practise that *Art*, and that *Whally* had imployed *Monie* for *red wine* and other things necessary for that *Art*; and because the offence

offence was but *Felony Eden* the Principal was pardoned by the General Pardon, but *Wholly* as Accessory to the Felony was excepted, as one of those who were then in the Tower.

Now besides the former Reasons this may be added as one very probable, why the *Queen* did frame these *Corporations*, *viz.* that they might see and inspect those *Impostures* and *Sophistications* so destructive to Commutative Justice, and to represent the Reformation thereof to Her Self, or to those which should succeed Her, whether done by *Forreiners* or *Natives*. Nor was there ever more ground for the same then in this Age, where the *Arts* of this nature are so much practised, lest their Delights (which in themselves are commendable, producing most admirable effects in their several Operations) should tempt men to make the innocent and unskilful to receive those things for real and natural, which are but adulterated by their *Arts*. And therefore this History was writ, that the *Societys* may be known, and the Persons who at present conduct the same, and that their aim is not at the *Philosophers stone*, *Elixir* or *Quintessence* (which though several in name are one in intent) but their chief business is to take care that the *productions* of our *Mines* and *Metals* may go to their right use, that is, for the *publick good*. And therefore to conclude this First Part, whoever shall aim at this *Philosophers stone*, according to the agreement of all Writers therein, they must be Men of upright and unblemisht Lives and Conversations, free from *Vice*, and practisers of all *Moral Vertues*, Contemners of the *World*, and onely thereby to study the publick good of others, and not enriching themselves, and from such there is no fear of danger, because their Study is onely to do good and not to deceive; nor is there much danger in the other, who under pretence of gaining this Rarity do but delude themselves and others, because their *Impostures* may soon be discovered by that Wisdom and Care which properly belongs to these Societies, and humbly recommended to them.





THE  
SECOND PART  
OF THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
Mines Royal.



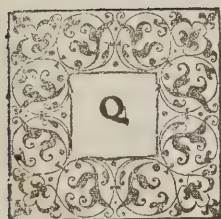


T H E  
SECOND PART  
OF THE  
HISTORY of the MINES ROYAL.

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CHAP. I.

*An Abstract of the Original Grants of the Society of  
the City of London, of and for the  
MINES ROYAL.*



I.

QUEEN ELIZABETH by Letters Patents, dated the 10th. of October, in the 6th. Year of Her Reign, did grant unto *Houghsetter* and *Thurland*, and their Heirs for ever, License to search for *Mines, Oars* or *Ewres* of *Gold, Silver, Copper* or *Quicksilver*, in *Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmerland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire*, and in *Wales*; and to try and convert the same unto their own profit, so as they search not under any *Castles, Forts, &c.* nor within any *Houses, Gardens, &c.* of any Subject without their consent, making recompence for all *damages*.



2. None to dig or search for *Mines Royal* without the License of *Houghsetter* and *Thurland*.

3. Power to purchase Lands within those Counties or in *Wales*, as any other Subject may do.

4. None to attempt within 20 years to use any *Instruments* or *Tools* which they use, and hath not been used within 20 years last past, nor to use their manner of *roasting*.

5. Power to take up at reasonable rates and prizes *Workmen*, *Timber*, *Wood*, *Coals*, &c.

6. All *Mayors*, *Sheriffs*, *Justices*, &c. to be assisting to them in their *Searches*; and to apprehend others that shall attempt to *work* or use any *Tools* contrary to this *Grant*, and to commit them to *Gaol*.

7. No former *Grant* to be prejudicial to this *Grant*.

8. A Proviso that the *Patentees* shall use their *Privileges* jointly and not severally.

## CHAP. II.

*An Abstract of the Indenture of Covenants of the 10th. of Octob. 6 Eliz. between the Queen and the Patentees.*

1. **T**He *Queen* reciting Her former *Grant* did covenant not to give Licence to any others to *search* or *dig*, &c. in those 8 Counties, or in *Wales*, and that none shall *search*, &c. without consent of the *Patentees*, and that She will hinder all others, &c. And that She will deface and destroy all *Tools*, *Instruments*, &c. save onlie the *Patentees*.

2. *Thurland* and *Houghsetter* covenant that the *Queen* shall have the tenth part of all *Gold*, *Silver* and *Quicksilver* found, neat without melting, the tenth part of all *Gold* and *Silver* *Enre* holding 8 pounds weight or upwards in every 100 weight; and the preemption of all *Gold* or *Silver*

*Silver* found neat or tried, paying 8 d. per ounce for *Gold*, and 1 d. for *Silver*, less then the common rate; and for the first five Years 2 s. for ever 100 weight of *Copper*, or the 20th. part, at *Her Majesties* Election. And after the first five Years 2 s. 6 d. or the 15th. part, at the *Queens* Election; and to be supplied with *Copper* upon a Years notice, paying as others, but in case the *Queen* do not require it, they may transport it, paying *Custom* and *Subsidies*.

3. If the *Patentees* shall find a *Mine* where they cannot conveniently have *Wood* at reasonable prizes, they may transport the *Oar*, paying half Duties for every 100 weight of *Copper* after the rate of 40 s. and so much ready Monie as the *Queens* Part shall amount unto.

4. A Covenant from the *Queen* that no former License shall be prejudicial to the *Patentees*, but they shall be preferred before others.

5. A Covenant from the *Patentees*, that if they find any rough *Pearls*, &c. the *Queen* to have the 10th. part, and preemption of the rest, paying ready Monie; and such portion of *Tin* as the *Queen* had in *Cornwall*, and of *Lead*, as was accustomed in other places.

6. A Covenant from the *Patentees*, that they will bring the *Queens* part of *Copper* and *Tin* to the place of *Conage* in everie *Shire*, not above one mile distant by Land from the Melting place, or 12 miles by Water, to be weighed and marked, &c.

7. A Covenant from the *Queen*, that they and their Partners, not exceeding 24, whereof 16 to be *English*, shall be discharged of all *Fifteenths*, &c. and other Taxes, so their Names be certified into the *Chancery* within six Months, where they may have their *Warrant of Allowance*, &c.

8. A Covenant from the *Queen*, that they may bring in such *Strangers* as they need to work, being no *Enemies*, and to be received into the *Queens* protection, and to be Indenizon'd if they will.

9. A

9. A Covenant from the *Queen*, that they may bring in *Victuals*, and *Tools*, and *Instruments* for the *Workmen* and the *Works*, as they shall need, *without Custom*, &c. so as *Entrie* be made thereof in the *Custom-house*.

After this Grant followed the Suit between the *Queen* and the *Earl of Northumberland* before mentioned; and upon a long Debate, and great Learning shewed by all the *Twelve Judges*, as may be fullie seen in *Plowdens Reports*, *Nine* of the *Twelve Judges* gave their Judgments according to the substance of this following Abstract.

### CHAP. III.

*An Abstract of the Opinion of the Judges concerning a Mine Royal, in the Term of Saint Hillarie, in the tenth Year of QUEEN ELIZABETH, being the Conclusive part of Plowdens Reports, concerning Mines.*

There is a Diversitie between a *Mine* of *Copper*, containing in it self *Gold*, and a *Mine* of *Gold* containing in it self *Copper*; for when the *Mine* is called a *Mine* of *Copper*, containing in it self *Gold*, it is intended the *Copper* is the greater, and the *Gold* the less; for everie thing contained is less then the thing containing, and that which comprehendeth a thing is greater then the thing comprehended; and therefore where the *Copper* is the greater, the *Mine* takes his Name from that, and is called a *Mine* of *Copper* containing *Gold*: and by the same reason, if it be called a *Mine* of *Gold* containing *Copper*, the *Gold* whereof the *Mine* hath its Name is the greater, and the *Copper* the less. And this agrees with their Opinions who have treated of *Metallick matters*, and with the *Records* of the *Exchequer*, which prove that the *King* hath the *Mines* of *Copper* containing or holding *Gold* or *Silver*, although the *Gold* or *Silver* be the less.

But

But how it shall be esteemed the greater or lesser is the Dispute ; that is, whether it shall be taken according to the *quantity*, or *quality*, or *value* thereof. Some are of opinion according to the *quantity*, saying, that that thing which comprehendeth an other, is greater then the other thing comprehended ; as a Hogshead of Wine, or a Barrel of Beer, for the Hogshead in quantitie is greater then the Wine, and the Barrel then the Beer, but not in value ; and yet it takes his name from the greater, and therefore is called a Hogshead of Wine. And the *Mine of Copper* containing *Gold* hath its name from the greater in *quantity* ; but not as from the *value*, for in the *Mine of Copper* containing *Gold* the *Gold* may be of the greater *value*. And herein regard ought to be had to the *value* of the *Gold* or *Silver* ; for if there be but a Quill full of *Gold* or *Silver* in a great quantitie of *Copper*, there is no reason that that small *quantity* should be respected ; but the *Gold* or *Silver* ought to be of some *value* of it self, over and above the charge, and over and above the *base Metal* consumed in getting thereof ; for if the *quantity* of the *value* be not respected, then the *Gold* or *Silver* (how little soever they be) shall entitle the *Crown* to all the *Mines* of *base Metal* in the *Realm*. For the Writers of *Metals* do agree, that there is naturally some proportion of *Gold* or *Silver* in every *Metal* ; and the *Smelters* and *Refiners* do make it evident, that there is in *Copper* naturally *Gold* and *Silver*, and in *Lead* and *Iron* there is naturally *Silver*. And so if there should be no regard had to the *quantity* of *Gold* or *Silver* which is in the *base Metals*, the King should have all the *Mines* of *base Metals* in the *Realm*, and the Subject having *Mines* of *base Metals* in his own Lands, they are of no effect : for there is not (according to the said Authors) any such *Mine* either in this Kingdom or elsewhere, which hath not some *Gold* or *Silver* in it.

And therefore it seemeth reasonable to consider the nature of a poor *Mine*, and the *value* of the *Gold* and *Silver* in the *base Metal* ; and that the Product be of such *value*,

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that



that it countervail the charge of getting it, or otherwise there is no reason that it should draw the Propertie of the *base Metal* to the Crown ; but if otherwise, then it is to be a *Mine Royal*.

## CHAP. IV.

*An Abstract of the Letters Patents dated the 28th. of May, in the 10th. Year of Q. ELIZABETH, Incorporating for ever the Society of the MINES ROYAL.*

1. **R**Eciting the Letters Patents granted to *Tho. Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, dated 10 Oct. b. in the 6th. Year of Her Reign, &c.

2. Grants Power to assign to any Person or Persons Parts and Portions of their said Privileges, Immunities, &c. and ratifies and confirms all Immunities, Licenses, Privileges formerly to them granted.

3. Grants the said License, Immunities, Privileges, &c. unto *William Earl of Pembroke*, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, *James Lord Montjoy*, *Sir William Cecill, Knight*; *Tho. Thurland*, *Daniel Houghsetter*, *John Tamworth*, and *Jo. Dudley*, Esquires; *Lionel Ducket*, Citizen and Alderman of London; *Benedict Spinola*, of London Merchant; *Jo. Loner*, *Will. Winter*, *Anthony Ducket*, *Roger Wetherall*, *Rich. Springham*, *Jeffrey Ducket*, *Rich. Barnes*, *Will Platten*, *Tho. Smith*, *Will. Birde*, Gent. *Daniel Wlset*, a German; *Mat. hew Fild*, *Go go Needham*, and *Edmond Thurland*, all the said Privileges, &c. and Incorporates them for ever, and their Successors, by the Name of *The Governours, Assistants, and Commonalty for the Mines Royal*, and so to continue for ever.

4. Enables them by that Name to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. and to alien, set or let the same, and to sue, implead, &c. and to be sued, &c. in any Court before any Judge

Judge Spiritual or Temporal, concerning any the Affairs belonging to the said *Governours, Assistants, and Commonalty, &c.*

5. Power to chuse one or two *Governours*, one or two *Deputy-governours*, and six or more *Assistants*.

6. Ordains *Lionel Ducket* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, the first *Governours*; *Anthony Ducket* and *Daniel Wistet* the first four *Deputy-governours*; *Jo Tamworth*, *Tho. Thurland*, *Benedict Spinola*, *John Loner*, *Will. Winter*, and *Roger Wetherall*, the first *Assistants*; untill the first Monday in May 1569, and thence if need be till others are chosen.

7. Power to keep *Courts*, to elect *Officers*, to make *By-laws, Acts and Ordinances*, when and where they please within, &c. and to admit more *Members* English or Strangers, &c. and to *revoke* *Rules, Ordinances, &c.* Every Member to have half a quarter of a 24th. Part, or a Gentleman of 40 *Marks per Annum* in certain Counties a quarter part at least.

8. To rule and govern *Officers, Ministers, Workmen and Labourers* according to the *Ordinances, &c.* and to *remove Members*, and *impose Fines*, to *purchase Lands*, to elect one or two *Officers* who are called *Serjeants*, to collect the *Fines*, and to arrest *Body and Goods*.

9. Their *Precepts* to be obeyed in *Cities, &c.* and all *Officers indemnified* for their obedience thereto.

10. A Member having a Quarter part, his *Voice* is as good as two Members of half Quarter parts, and so of the rest greater Parts proportionably.

11. All *Mayors, Sheriffs, &c.* to be assisting.

## CHAP. V.

*An Abstract of the Indenture of Covenants between the Queen and the Corporation.*

**BY** Indenture dated the 16th. day of June in the 10th. year of Queen *Elizabeth*, made between the Queen of the one part, and the Corporation of the Mines Royal of the other part; reciting the Indenture of Covenants of the 10th. of *October* in the 6th. year: The Companie did covenant with the Queen to pay, deliver, observe, perform, fulfill and keep all Paiments, Customs, Subsidies, Coinage, Summes of monie, Gold, Silver, Precious stones, Pearls, Copper, Parts, Portions, Preemptions, Covenants, Grants, Articles and Agreements in that Indenture specified on the Patentees behalf to be paid, delivered, reserved, performed, &c. And that the Queen shall have all such Paiments, Summes of monie, Customs, Subsidies, Coinage, Duties, Gold, Silver, Precious stones, Pearls, Copper, Parts, Portions, Preemptions, &c. which the Patentees had covenanted the Queen should have.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

*An Abstract of the Grant of the Mineral and Battery-*

*works, 17 Sept. 7 Eliz.*

1. **B**Y Letters Patents the Queen granted to *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz* all manner of Ewres simple and pure, or mixt and compound, of the Metals of *Gold, Silver, Copper* and *Quicksilver*; and all other Minerals and Treasures likely to be found in Earth or Ground in *England, Wales,* and the *English Pale* in *Ireland*; and of *Tin* and *Lead* in such sort as by Law is or hath been used, (*Copperice* and *Allom*, and the Mines in the last Patent excepted.)

2. Therein is granted Power to dig, to build Houses, not to dig under Houses, nor in the Mines in the last Patent excepted, without consent, indifferent Persons to award a recompence; none to use their Tools or Instruments, or to dig for 21 Years, Disturbers of Workmen to be committed for six Moneths without Bail or Mainprife; to take up Necessaries for the Work, as Wood, Timber, &c. at reasonable rates; and if the Queen be minded to work any Mines without the *English Pale*, then *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz* shall have like Privilege and Power as if the same had been granted.

3. Free for the Queen to resume this Grant for Her proper use onely, and not to grant it to other Persons; their Charge, Loss, Expence, and Interest to be allowed by six indifferent Citizens, whereof two to be Aldermen, to be equally chosen; the Referrees to deliver a Certificate of the Charge to the Lord Treasurer, who is to make payment thereupon; and if after Resumption the Queen shall decline the working, then *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz*, their Heirs and Assigns, to have the preference of Farming it, &c.



17 Sept. 7 Eliz.

A Patent to the same Persons of the *Callamine stone*, or *Lapis Callaminaris*, within the same places, and with like powers, for the better Composition of the mixed Metal called *Latten*, in reducing it to be soft and malleable for *Wier*, and mollifying of Iron and Steel, and drawing and forging them into Plates for Armour, in all our Realm of *England* and *Wales*, and within the *English Pale* in *Ireland*, power to dig, *ut ante*.

## CHAP. VII.

*The Abstract of the Indenture of Covenants between the Queen, and William Humfrey and Christopher Shutz, dat. 17 Sept. 7 Eliz. concerning the Mineral and Battery-works.*

1. **F**irst, the Queen covenants, that no other Persons shall dig of or for what is granted.

2. *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz* covenant to pay unto the Queen a 10th. part of all *Gold*, *Silver* and *Quicksilver*.

*Gold.* 3. And for *Gold* oar to pay for every 100 weight 8 pound weight of fine *Gold*:

*Silver.* 4. And for *Silver* the 20th. part, and the Queen to have the Preemption of the Oars, paying in every ounce of *Gold* 8 d, and in *Silver* 1 d. less then She can buy elsewhere, to be paid within 30 days.

*Tin.* 5. And for *Tin*, such portion as the Crown hath in *Devonshire* or *Cornwall*.

*Lead.* 6. For *Lead*, such Customs and Profits as are used in other parts of the Realm.

*Callamint.* 7. *Callamint*, the 20th. part to the Crown, or the value thereof.

8. For

8. For every 100 weight of fine *Copper* during the first *Copper*.  
6 years 2 s. or the 20th. part, at the election of the Crown;  
and after those six years 2 s. 6 d. or the 15th. part, or the  
value thereof in Monie.

9. The Queen to have what She will of *Copper* for Her  
Monie, giving half a years notice.

10. If not, then power to transport the rest, paying the  
Customs.

11. License to transport the *Ewres*, where no Wood is.

12. No former Grant to any other shall prejudice *Hum-  
frey's* Grant.

13. The *Copper* and *Tin* to be brought to the place of  
Coinage to be marked, not above 1. Mile by Land or 12  
by Water.

14. License to bring over Workmen, being no Ene-  
mies to the Crown, and they to be indenizon'd by the  
Great Seal without charge.

15. Not above 8 Strangers to be Partners at one time,  
and not to have above one third part of the whole.

16. *Humfrey* and *Shutz*, &c. may bring over Victuals  
and Tools without Custom.

17. The Queen to have power to resume, paying to  
*Humfrey* and *Shutz*, their Heirs or Assigns, such recom-  
pence as shall be adjudged by 6 Citizens, whereof 2 to be  
Aldermen.

18. If the Queen let them again, then *Humfrey* and  
*Shutz* to have the Refusal.

## CHAP. IX.

*An Abstract of the first Incorporation of the Company of  
the Mineral and Battery-works, dated the 28th.  
of May, in the 10th. Year of Queen  
ELIZABETH.*

1. **T**He Queen, reciting former Letters Patents, dated the 17th. of September, in the 7th. Year of Her Reign, unto *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz*, whereby She grants unto them to search, dig, and mine for the *Callamine* stone in all places of *England*, and within the *English Pale* in *Ireland*; and the onely use and commoditie thereof to have, and all sorts of *Battery wa'es*, &c. and at their charge to erect Houses necessary, &c. with divers other Powers, &c. And also reciting other Letters Patents, dated the same Day and Year; whereas before that time the Queen had given privilege to *Cornelius Devor* for digging *Allom* and *Copperite*, &c. And reciting further the Grant to *Thomas Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter* to dig for Oars of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper* and *Quicksilver* in the Counties of *York*, *Lancaster*, *Cumberland*, *Westmerland*, *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, and in *Wales*, &c. with liberty to grant and assign Parts and Portions, &c. Ratifies and confirms all Immunities and Privileges to *Will. Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz*, &c. And,

2. Doth give and grant unto *Sir Nicholas Bacon* Knight, *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, *William Earl of Pembroke*, *Robert Earl of Leicester*, *William Lord Cobham*, *Sir William Cecill* Knight, *Sir Walter Mildmay* Knight, *Sir Henry Sidney* Knight, *Sir Francis Jobson* Knight, *Sir William Garrat* Knight; *Rowland Hayward*, *John Tamworth*, *Peter Osburne*, *Thomas Ceill*, *Francis Agard*, *Thomas Fleetwood*, *William Rolerts*, *Henry Codenham*, *Robert Christmas*, *Roger Wetherall*, *William Patten*, *Christopher Chewt*, *Thomas Smith*, *William Do-*

Dodington, William Birde, George Barnes, William Humfrey, Christopher Shutz, Anthony Gammage, Richard Marten, Edmund Roberts, Francis Barty, Richard Handford, Edward Casteline, Jo. Goodrich, Jo. Lovison, William Williams, Christopher Birkbeck, and Andrew Palmer, that they by the Name of The Governours, Assistants, and Society of the Mineral and Battery-works, and their Successors, shall be Incorporated into a Body Politick to continue for ever.

3. Grants them a Common Seal, Libertie to purchase Privileges and Authorities formerly granted to the said William Humfrey and Christopher Shutz, and to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. by that Name, and to alien and sell the same, and be enabled to sue and be sued, &c. in all Courts, and before any Judge Spiritual or Temporal, &c. in all matters touching their Society.

4. Liberty to chuse two Governours, two or more Deputies, and eight or more Assistants, Sir William Garrat and Rowland Hayward the two first Governours, John Tamworth and Peter Osburne the two first Deputies, and Thomas Fleetwood, Henry Coddensham, William Birde, George Barne, William Humfrey, Christopher Shutz, Anthony Gammage, and Richard Marten, the 8 first Assistants, untill the first Thursday in Decemb. after the Date, and from thence till new ones are chosen.

5. Power to assemble at their own pleasure, and to keep Courts there, and to elect their Governours, &c. and to make Rules and Ordinances for the well-governing the Affairs of the Society, &c.

6. Power to admit others to be Members, and to dismember, and to make Acts, and revoke the same upon occasion at pleasure; gives freedom to all the Society, Workmen, and Labourers, during the time of their Imployment, not to be inpannelled upon Juries, &c.

7. License to admit Aliens and Strangers as well as English, and to minister an Oath, and deliver Copies of Admittances under their Common Seal.



8. To rule and govern according to the Laws &c. and to do speedy justice in putting them in execution.

9. To purchase Lands, &c. not held *In Capi'e*, nor above the yearly value of 100 *l.* over and above all charges. Power to set Fines, Pains, &c. upon any Member, Officer, Workman or Labourer, for any matter relating to the said Society. And if any be disobedient, they are to punish them as the quality of the Fault requires at discretion, which they are not to refuse.

10. Power to make one or more Serjeant or Serjeants, who is impowered to levy and gather all Fines, &c. and to arrest both Body and Goods in case of refusal of payment, in all places except Cities, &c. where the Mayor, &c. upon a Precept from the Society under their Seal, shall arrest and attach, &c. and the same to deliver over to the said Serjeant according to the tenour of the said Precept; and the said Mayor, &c. to be indemnified therefore.

11. Willing and commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting to the said Society.

#### CHAP. X.

*An Abstract of KING JAMES his Letters Patents, dated Jan. 28. in the second Year of His Reign, Incorporates for ever The Society of the City of London for the Mines Royal.*

1. **R**eciting the Letters Patents granted to *Tho. Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, dated the 10th. day of *October* in the 6th. Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, and other Recitals.

2. Grants all Mines and Oars therein recited to *William Earl of Pembroke*, *Robert Viscount Cranborn*, *Henry Lord Windsor*, *Thomas Lord Burghley*, *Thomas Lord Gerrard*, *Sir John Popbam Knight*, *Sir Edward Winter Knight*, *Sir Francis*

*cis* Popham Knight, Sir John Smith Knight, Sir Roger Owen Knight; Francis Nedham, Arnold Oldisworth, Christopher Toldervy, William Gammage, Francis Beale, Otes Nicholson, Richard Danford, Edward Barnes, Emanuel Demetrius, Abraham van Delden, Emanuel Hechster, and Daniel Hechster; all Immunities formerly granted, and ratifies the same; and Incorporates them by the Name of *The Governours, Assistants, and Society of the City of London of and for the Mines Royall*; and by that Name to have Succession, and to continue for ever.

3. To chuse one or two Governours, one or more Deputies, and six or more Assistants; and to have a Common Seal, and to purchase Lands, &c.

4. Robert Viscount Cranborne, Sir John Popham Knight, the first Governours; Sir John Smith, and Arnold Oldisworth Esquire, the first Deputy-governours; Sir Roger Owen Knight, Francis Nedham, Christopher Toldervy, William Gammage, Francis Beale, and Otes Nicholson Assistants, untill the first Monday in May 1605; and Annually that day to keep a general Court, and to elect Officers.

5. To keep Courts at such Places and Times as the Governours or Deputies shall think fit.

6. If any Officer elected die before the Year be expired, the Major Part to chuse another in his place.

7. Power to keep Courts, to ordain and enact Statutes and Ordinances, to admit or expell such as are deemed unworthy to be Members of the Company; as also for the good Government of the Society.

8. All Persons to be admitted, before they be admitted to have a Quarter Part appointed for term of Life at least.

9. A Gentleman, and a Freeholder of an Estate of Inheritance within certain of the 8 Counties, of 40 Marks per Annum, before Admission to have half a quarter part assigned, and to be admitted within 3 Years after the Date hercof.

10. An Oath to be administred to such as shall be admitted to be of the Company : and any Person admitted otherwise then is before expressed, not to be accounted a Member of the Company.

11. If any Person admitted to a Quarter or Half-quarter Part, and shall either alien, renounce, or otherwise by Act of Court be removed from the same, he shall no longer be held a Member of the Society.

12. A full Court to have power to dismember such of the Society as they shall determine unworthy to remain of it : and their Dismembering being entered into the Book of the Acts of the said Company.

13. The Parties so removed not to be held Members without new Admission.

14. Powers to keep Courts for putting the Acts and Statutes to be made in due execution, as well to rule and govern every Member of this Corporation, as all the Ministers, Officers and Workmen, touching all Causes and Controversies concerning their Privileges.

15. Power to them or any Member to purchase Lands, not exceeding the yearly value of 100 l. nor held *In Capite*, above all charges and reprises.

16. Power given by Fines, Forfeitures or Imprisonment, to punish any Member, Officer or Workmen of the Company, for breach of any Rules or Acts to be made, or for any other Offence in the Affairs of the Society.

17. No person offending, and censured as aforesaid, shall refuse to be ordered by this Society.

18. Power to make an Officer or more in London, or elsewhere, and him or them to be styled *Serjeant* or *Serjeants of the Mines Royal*, who have power to levy, receive and gather all Fines and Forfeitures aforesaid ; and for default of payment to arrest as well the Body as Goods of the Offender.

19. The Offender being in any City or Town Corporate, upon a Precept under their Common Seal to the Mayor or Sheriff, &c. they to arrest or attach the Body and  
Goods



Goods of such Offender, and them to deliver to the said Officer of the Company.

20. That the Mayor, Sheriff, or others, shall not be troubled for executing any Precept to them directed from the Company as aforesaid.

21. No Person to have Voice in Elections or other Affairs, not having half a quarter of one 24th. Part.

22. The Voice of every Person having a quarter Part to be held of as great account as the Voices of two others, having but half quarter Parts apiece. And so the Voice of any other having a greater Part then a quarter, to be esteemed of as great force as so many several other Persons, having but an half quarter Part apiece.

23. All His Majesty's Officers, &c. to be aiding and assisting to the said Governours.

CHAP. XI.

*The Abstract of the Letters Patents of the Mineral and Battery-works, of the 22th. of January, in the first Year of KING JAMES.*

1. **T**He King reciting the Letters Patents of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 17th. day of September in the 7th. Year of Her Reign, whereby She granted to William Humfrey and Christopher Shutz, their Heirs, &c. Liberty to dig, mine, and search for the Callamine stone within Her Kingdom of England, and within the English Pale in Ireland, together with the benefit of working thereof; with other Metals, with divers Immunities and Privileges, &c. for the making of all Wier and Battery-wares, &c. and to erect and build Workhouses necessary.

2. And also reciting other Letters Patents, dated the same Day and Year, reciting by them, That whereas She had formerly granted Privileges to Cornelius Devoz for  
V mining



mining and digging within Her Realm of *England* for *Allom* and *Copperice*, and for divers other Oars, &c. And further reciting Her Grant to *Thomas Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, of Liberty to dig and search for all Oars of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper* and *Quicksilver*, within the Counties of *York*, *Lancaster*, *Cumberland*, *Westmerland*, *Devon*, *Cornwall*, *Gloucester* and *Worcester*, and in *Wales*, &c. And by the said last recited Letters Patents the Queen grants to *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz*, full power to dig within *England* and *English Pale* in *Ireland*, (except the said 8 Counties and *Wales*) for all manner of Oars and Metals simple and pure, or mixt and compound; and of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Quicksilver*, and for all other Treasures, &c. and to erect many other Immunities and Privileges, &c.

3. And whereas the said *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz* have heretofore granted divers parts and portions of the said Immunities, Powers and Privileges, &c. and whereas the said *William Humfrey* and *Christopher Shutz*, and all or most of their Assigns are since dead. And whereas the said Powers and Privileges, &c. are since come unto *William Earl of Pembroke*, *Robert Lord Cecill*, *Sir Julius Caesar*, *Sir James Pemberton*, *Sir William Bond*, and *Sir James Lancaster*, Knights; *John Osburne*, *Thomas Caesar*, *Francis Barty sen.* *Arnold Oldisworth*, *Christopher Toldervy*, *William Gammage*, *Charles Chewt*, *Henry Tamworth*, and *William Bond sen.* Esquires; *Henry Palmer*, *Francis Barty jun.* *Richard Danford*, *George Browne*, Gent. *Richard Marten jun.* *Nathanael Marten*, *Richard Collins*, and *Alexander Fownd*, &c.

4. Know ye therefore, &c. the King ratifies and confirms all the former Grants, Powers, Immunities, Privileges, Profits, &c. And also for the better Advancement of the said Works, grants to the last recited Persons, that they shall be for ever one Body Politick, and Corporate in it self in Deed and Name, by the Name of *The Governours, Assistants, and Society of the City of London* of and for  
the

*the Mineral and Battery-works* ; to have Succession for ever, and liberty to have a Common Seal.

5. License to purchase any parts and portions of the Immunities, Privileges and Profits, &c. and also to purchase Lands, Tenements, &c. by that Name ; and so to alien and sell the same ; and so to sue, implead, &c. and to be sued, impleaded, &c. in any our Courts, before any our Judges Spiritual or Temporal, &c. touching the Affairs of the said Corporation.

6. Power to ordain two Governours, two or more Deputies, and 8 or more Assistants ; and makes *William Earl of Pembroke* and *Robert Lord Cecil* the first Governours ; *Francis Barty sen.* and *Thomas Caesar* the first Deputies ; and *Arnold Oldisworth*, *Christopher Toldervy*, *Charles Chewt*, *William Bond sen.* *Henry Palmer*, *Richard Dunford*, *Richard Marten jun.* and *Nathanael Marten*, the first Assistants, untill the first Thursday in December next, &c. and from thence untill new ones shall be chosen.

7. Liberty to assemble and meet together for the keeping of Courts, and ordering their Affairs, and for Elections of Governours, &c. yearly, and for making Laws, Rules and Ordinances for the good Government of the Society, for the admitting of Members, and for the Dis-membering ; and the same Laws, &c. also to change or revoke.

8. Indemnity to every Officer, Minister, Workman and Labourer from all injuries, &c. To admit Aliens and Strangers, and to administer an Oath, to give Copies of their Admittance under their Common Seal, and enter the same in their Register-book, and to do speedy justice to all.

9. Liberty to purchase Lands, &c. not holden of the King *In Capite*, or in Chief, not exceeding 100 l. per Ann. over and above, &c.

10. Power to impose Fines, Penalties, Imprisonments, upon any Member, Officer, &c. for any Offence touching the said Society ; and in case of Non-payment

ment to sue for the same in any Our Courts of Record.

11. Power to ordain one or more Officer or Officers, to be styled *Serjeant of the City of London for the Mineral and Battery-works*; who shall have power to receive and gather the Fines, &c. and for Non-payment to arrest both Body and Goods, except in Cities, &c. where the Governours Precept is to be obeyed by the Mayor, &c. and they are to be indemnified for acting therein. And all Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. are to be aiding and assisting to the said Society.

12. Powers and Enlargements of some Defects in the former Patents concerning the *Callamine stone*, and all sorts of *Battery-wares*, *Cast work*, and all sorts of *Wier*. As for the digging and working of all sorts of *Oars*, of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Quicksilver*, *Tin* and *Lead*; and for conveying of *Water*, and to erect Houses for the Melting, &c. not to dig in *Orchards*, &c. without License. And shall give reasonable satisfaction for Damage as shall be agreed, or else to be referred; and if they disagree, then to be determined at the Council Table.

13. All Persons (except the said Society and their Lessees, &c.) prohibited to use the *Callamine stone*, or to attempt to dig for the same, or to melt or make into *Wier*, &c. or to dig for any *Oars*, or use any their Tools or Instruments without Licence.

14. All Persons commanded not to hinder or disturb the Works of the said Society, or any their Workmen or Labourers, upon penalty of 100 l. for every Offence, the one Moyety to the King, the other to the Society; and such other punishment by Imprisonment, &c. as shall be thought fit.

15. Power to the said Society and their Assigns, &c. to take up at reasonable wages and price Artificers and Workmen, Instruments, &c. and to buy Wood for Coals, and Timber, onely for the finding and melting the said *Callamine stone*, or the digging of or melting, &c.

of



of any the said Oars and Minerals, &c. or for conveying of Waters : Except *prout*, &c.

16. Power at the Kings pleasure to search in other parts of *Ireland* without the *English Pale*, with like Profits, &c.

17. And the said Letters Patents made to *Thomas Thurland* and *Daniel Houghsetter*, and the other made to *Cornelius Devos* as aforesaid, shall remain and continue still in force. And that these Our Letters Patents shall remain and continue inviolable, &c.

18. Provided that if the King shall at any time be minded to resume the Powers, &c. hereby granted, then he shall detain the same to His Own use, but not to let to any others ; so as the Governours, &c. be first paid all their Charges, &c. as shall be adjudged by 6 persons Citizens of *London*, whereof 2 to be Aldermen, &c. and upon their Certificate the Lord Treasurer to make present pay without further order.

19. And if the King after His resumption shall be minded to grant the same again, then the Society to be preferred, &c.

20. A Precept to all Justices, Barons, &c. that the said Society, &c. shall have the benefit of these Presents from the said 17th. of *September* in the 7th. Year of *Queen Elizabeth*. And that they do not suffer any Action or Information against the said Society, &c. touching any thing herein contained.



## CHAP. XII.

*The Abstract of a Proclamation against Importation of Iron Wier, dated 7 Maii, An. 6. C A R. I.*

1. **W**Hereas *Iron Wier* is a Manufacture here, and by that Trade many thousands were maintained, &c.

2. And whereas Our *English Wier* is of better use then any *Forein Wier*, especially for making Cards for Wooll, &c. as by several Certificates, &c. And whereas sundry Complaints have been made, &c. Therefore,

3. Well-weighting the danger and prejudice, and finding that sundry good Laws and Statutes have been formerly made against Importation thereof; By the advice of the Privy Council We do streightly charge and command all Persons from attempting to import into *England or Ireland*, &c. any *Forein Wier* or *Cards* made of *Forein Wier*, &c. upon pain of Forfeiture, &c.

4. Commanding that which shall be forfeited be carried to the severall Custom-house where they are seised, without selling or compounding, &c. upon pain, &c.

5. Commanding all Officers attending our Customs to forbear to make Entries, or Compositions for any the same *Forein Wier*, &c. but to seize the same as forfeited to the Uses hereafter specified, &c.

6. And whereas there hath been one evil use in buying old Cards and trimming them up, and selling them for new ones to the prejudice of the Cloth trade; therefore commands all Persons to forbear, upon pain of Forfeiture, &c.

7. And for encouragement to search and seize, a Moyety to him that seizeth, the other Moyety to the King.

8. Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting; all Customers, Searchers, &c. herein. And  
if

if any Mayor, Sheriff, &c. shall offend herein, to be proceeded against in the Star-Chamber by the Attorney General, &c.

CHAP. XIII.

*An Abstract of a Proclamation against importing Latten Wier, dated Aug. 19. in the 14th. Year of*  
 KING CHARLES I.

1. **R**Eciting (as in the Proclamation precedent against importing of Iron Wier, &c.) prohibits the importation of any Forcin Latten Wier.
2. Commanding all persons to forbear to import it after Michaelmas day in the said 14th. Year of K. Charles I. upon pain of Forfeiture.
3. And that all which shall be forfeited, shall be carried by the respective Officer (who shall seise the same) to the several Custom-houses, without selling or compounding upon pain, &c.
4. Commanding all Officers after the said day to seise what shall be imported, and not to make any Entry or Composition; the one Moyety to the King, the other to the Officer who seiseth the same.
5. Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting to all Customers, Searchers, &c. at all times after the said Michaelmas day, for the searching in any Ship, Cellar, Warehouse, &c.

## CHAP. XIV.

*An Abstract of the Reasons for continuing the Brass Manufacture in this Kingdom given in about five Years since to the House of Commons by the Brass Manufacturers.*

1. **T**hat *England* is in a capacity to be the Staple of Brass Manufactury for it self and Forein parts, by reason of the inexhaustible plenty of the *Callamine stone*, &c.
2. That Parlements have always encouraged Manufacturies by means of great Impositions upon Forein Wares, whereby the Staple may be here for supplying Forein parts, especially of Pins; which may also be done with *Latten Wier*, and would tend to great security and advantage, &c.
3. Seeing the Staple of Pins is now here, and not having *Latten Wier*, upon Embargo's or Wars beyond Sea, they may for want of Wier lose their Trade, &c.
4. To prevent which His late Majesty caused a Prohibition of all Forein *Latten Wier*, to continue the *Brass work* here, which was diverted by reason of the late Troubles, &c.
5. That His Majesty's Customs may not be diminished, but rather increased, a Prohibition is not so much desired as a larger Imposition upon it, proportionable or more to that of the King of *Swedens* upon *Copper*, whereby we shall be enabled to work as cheap, &c.
6. The *Swedes* have since entered into a Corporation, with a resolution for some time to be Losers by their Goods, intentionally to subvert the Manufacture in *England*, endeavouring to inveigle away our chief Workmen, &c.

7. These

9. These Brass works being once down here, five thousand pounds will not set them up again.

10. When these Works were last revived the Wier was at 8 li. *per* 100. but since, the *Swedes* have brought it to 5 li. 5. s. *per* 100. but upon the decrease of these Works they begin to raise the price, and so in time we shall be enforced to take it at their own rates.

11. The Complaint of the many Towns in *Somersets* who live upon it, shew the great concernment of it.

12. These works being brought to perfection, will cause the exportation to be as considerable to the Kings revenue, as the Importation now is.

13. The continuing of these Works in *England* will occasion plenty of rough Copper to be brought in, and make it the Staple in time, of Copper and brass, we having the means so plentifully here.

14. It is desired, that the like encouragement be given him, as the Crown of *Sweden* gives their subjects, &c. We in *England* not being able to work upon equal terms, which by a *Medium* of raising the duty here upon the *Forein Latten Wier*, may easily be remedied, &c. This Kingdom being so fit for it by reason of the *Callamint* stone, which if we use not our selves, must either lie wast, or be transported: and in these works many thousand families will be employed and maintained, and in time may be as fit to be exported by us, as 'tis now imported when and how they please, besides the consideration of the great importance, for the defence and strength of this Island, &c.



## CHAP. XII.

*The Abstract of an Act against Importing Forein Wooll, Cards, Card Wier, or Iron Wier, Anno 14.*

CAROLI II. Regis.

**R**Eciting, that whereas by several Acts of Parlement made in the 3d. Year of *Edward IV.* and in the 39<sup>th</sup>. of *Queen Elizabeth*, and several former Statutes, no Cards for Wooll nor Iron Thred or White Wier should be imported, by reason many Families of poor people by that Manufacture were maintained; Notwithstanding contrary to the said Statutes many Cards and much Wier have been brought in, &c. Be it therefore Enacted, that no Forein Wooll Cards or Card Wier be imported, nor any old Wier put upon new Boards to be sold, upon the Penalties following, (*viz.*) upon Forfeiture of the same, or the Value thereof, the one Moyety to the King, and the other to such person as shall first seise or sue for the same, &c. Provided this Act extend not to hinder any one of Wooll Cards to cause them to be mended for their own use, or to sell or transport them being old and overworn.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XVI.

*The second Opinion of other eminent Lawyers concerning  
Mines Royal.*

**A**Lthough the *Gold* or *Silver* contained in the base Metal of a Mine in the Lands of a Subject be of less Value then the base Metal; yet if the *Gold* or *Silver* do countervail the charge of the Refining it, or be of more worth then the base Metal spent in Refining it,

## THIS IS A MINE ROYAL:

and as well the base Metal, as the *Gold* and *Silver* in it, belong to the Prerogative of the Crown.

16 CAR. I. 9 Feb. 1640.

John Glanvill

E Harbert

Ralph Whitfield

Oli. St. Johns

25 Feb. 1640.

John Herne

Christ. Fulwood

Harb. Grinston

Edw. Bagshaw

Jo. White

Jo. Glover

Ja. Haward

26 Feb.

Eus. Andrews

Ed. Prideaux

John Maynard

Tho. Culpeper

27 July 1641.

## CHAP. XVII.

*Rules Agreed upon by the Societies of the Mines Royal, and Mineral Battery-works, concerning the letting of Leases, to Owners, Discoverers, or Undertakers, of such Mines as hold Gold or Silver, and the Manner and Conditions of the Leases.*

1. **I**F any Owner or Proprietor do discover any Mines Royal in his ground, he shall have as many Leases as he pleaseth, he covenanting for every Lease, according to Conditions underwritten.

2. If any Farmer or Possessor do discover a *Mine Royal* in the Land which he useth, which was never wrought, he shall have the Moietie of the profits, and the Proprietor the other Moietie, if they will jointly work, and in that case a Lease shall be made to both of them; but if the Proprietor refuse to joyn in such Lease, then the Lease to be to the Discoverer, he Covenanting as followeth; But if both shall refuse, or forbear to work through disability or unskilfulness, then the Corporation will reward the Discoverer, according to the Nature of the Mine, whether he be Proprietor or otherwise.

3. If any Farmer or Possessor discover a *Mine Royal* which hath been wrought otherwise then as a *Mine Royal*, he shall be proceeded with according to the second Rule.

4. If any other person, being neither Owner, Possessor, nor Farmer, shall discover a *Mine Royal* in another mans ground, he shall be proceeded with according to the second Rule.

5. A Discoverer who shall be capable of a Lease in other Mens grounds, is such a person as shall be the first, who without fraud or Circumvention shall inform the Corporation of it.

6. If

6. If any person shall undertake to work a *Mine Royal*, that hath been long deserted by reason of water, or other causes hindring the work, the Owner refusing to work or joyne in the same, such Undertaker shall have all reasonable encouragement from the Corporation, by Lease or otherwise.

7. The Term to be granted in any Lease not to exceed the Term of fourty and one years.

8. The Lessee shall have power to dig, &c. in as full manner as is granted by the Charter, Provided he dig not under any Castles, Houses, Gardens, or Orchards, without the Proprietors consent.

9. The Grounds and Mines to be Leased, shall not exceed one mile in Diameter, which is to be measured from such a place as the Lessee shall fix upon, and is to be described by the Town, Village, or Hamlet where it lieth, or the scituation or peculiar name, or distance from such remarkable place or places, as Churches, &c. which description is to be Certified by some Justices of the Peace, or the Minister of the Parish, or both, or by any of the sworn Officers of the Corporation, or by such other way as the Corporation shall particularly direct in that case; and in this allotment, care to be taken that the said mile diameter do not extend or intrench upon any other Grant from the Corporation, in which case the Corporation will not justifie the Lessees Incroachments, but limit the Lease accordingly.

10. If the Lessee shall drive a Mine into another mans Propriety without the limit of that mile, then upon that Lessees taking of a new Lease, consideration shall be had of the Proprietor, as the Company shall think fit, it being not reasonable that he be admitted to the entire advantage of the second Rule.

11. That the Fine to be paid upon every Lease granted, be at least equal to a years rent reserved.



*HEADS of the COVENANTS to be Contained  
in those Leases.*

1. For the Lessees, paying the reserved rent at the time and place appointed by two equal portions.

2. That the Lessee shall covenant to discharge all dues to the King, and save the Company harmless, and to give an Account to the Company when required, what metal he vendeth inward and outward, and how the Kings dues are answered.

3. Not to dig under any Castles, Houses, Gardens, &c.

4. The Lessee to Covenant immediatelie to set in hand, proceed and continue the effectual working of the Mines and Mineral work demisi d.

5. A Proviso that the Lessee may surrender his Lease, after six months advertisement to the Company, paying all Arrears.

6. Damages for breaking ground, to be referred to six indifferent persons according to the Patent.

7. That every Lessee shall bring in all his Gold and Silver into the Kings Mint, or otherwise forfeit the same, or the value thereof.

8. The Lessee to extract the Gold and Silver out of the base metal, as long as it containeth so much of both, or either of them, as will countervail the charge of extracting, and the loss of the base mettall, or else shall forfeit his Lease.

9. The Lessee not to assign his Lease, or make any Lease out of it, without Licence from the Corporation.

10. The Lessee at the end of the Term, or other determination, to deliver quiet possession without prejudice to the Mine.

11. The Corporation to Covenant for quiet enjoyment against them, and all others claiming under them.

## CHAP. XVIII.

*Extracts out of CAMBDENS BRITANNIA  
concerning the Tin Mines in Cornwall.*

**T**HE Inland Parts have rich and plenteous Mines of *Tin*. *Tin* ; for there is digged out of them wonderful store of *Tin*, yielding exceeding much profit and commodity ; whereof are made Household Pewter Vessels, which are used throughout many parts of *Europe* in service of the Table, and for their glittering Brightness compared unto Silver Plate. The Inhabitants do discover these Mines by certain *Tin* stones lying on the face of the Ground, which they call *SHADD*, being somewhat smooth and round. Of these Mines or *Tin* Works there are two kinds ; the one they call *Lode Works*, the other *Steam-Works* : this lieth in lower Grounds, when by Trenching they follow the Veins of *Tin*, and turn aside now and then the Streams of Water coming in their way : that other is in higher places, whenas upon the Hills they dig very deep Pits, which they call *Shafis*, and do undermine in working : both way there is seen wonderful Wit and Skill, as well in dreining Waters aside, and reducing them into one Stream ; as also in the underbuilding, pinning, and propping up their Pits. To pass over with silence their devises of Breaking, Stamping, Drying, Crusing, Washing, Melting, and Fining the Metal, then which there cannot be more Cunning shewed. There are also two sorts of *Tin* ; Black *Tin*, which is *Tin* Oar broken and washed, but not yet founded into Metal, and White *Tin*, which is moulten into Metal, and that is either soft *Tin*, which is best Merchantable, or hard *Tin*, which is less Merchantable.

That

That the Ancient Britains practised these Tyn-works, for *Pliny* reports, That the Britains fetched Tyn out of the Island *Ieta* in Wicker boats covered, and stickt about with Lether :) And *Diodorus Siculus* writes, that the Britains who inhabited these parts digged Tyn out of stonie ground, and at a Low-water carried the same in Carts to certain Islands adjoining, from whence Merchants transported it by ships into *Gaul*, and from thence conveyed the same upon horses within 30 daies unto the Spring-head of the River *Eridanus*, or else to the City *Narbone*, as it were to a Mart. *Ethicus* also insinuateth the very same, and saith, that he delivered Rules and Precepts to these Tyn workers. But it seems, that the English Saxons neglected it altogether. After the coming in of the Normans, the Earles of Cornwall gathered great riches out of these Mines, especiallie *Richard*, brother to King *Hen. 3.* and no marvel, since in those daies Europe had Tynn from no other place, for the Incurfions of the Moors had stopped up the Tyn Mines of Spain; And as for the Tyn veins in Germany, which are in *Misnia* and *Bohemia*, they were not as yet known, or not discovered before the year after Christs Nativitie 1240. for then, (as a Writer of that Age recordeth) was Tyn Metal found in Germany, by a certain Cornish-man driven out of his Native soile, to the great loss and hindrance of *Richard* Earl of Cornwall. This *Richard* began to make Ordinances for these Tyn-works; and afterwards *Edmund* his son granted a Charter, and certain Liberties, and withal prescribed certain Laws concerning the same, which he ratified or strengthened under his seale, and imposed a Tribute or Rent upon Tyn to be answered to the Earles.

These Liberties, Priviledges and Laws, King *Edw. 3.* did afterwards confirm and augment, the whole Commonwealth of those Tynners and Workmen, as it were, in one bodie, he divided into four quarters, which from the places they call *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Iremarnyle*, and *Pen-*

lib. 6. c. 8.  
9.

Bo.

The Commonwealth  
of Tynners.

*Penwith*; over them all He ordained a Warden called *Lord Warden of the Stannaries* of *Stannum* that is *Tin*, who are to give judgment as wel according to equity and conscience as Law, and appointed to every quarter their *Stewards*, who once every three weeks (every one in his several Quarter) ministers justice in Causes Personal between *Tinner* and *Tinner*, and between *Tinner* and *Foreiner*, except in Causes of Land, Life or Member, from whence there lieth an Appeal to the Lord Warden, from him to the Duke, and from him to the King in matters of moment. There are by the Warden General Parlements or several Assemblies summoned, whereunto Jurats are sent out of every *Stannary*, whose Constitutions do bind them. As for those who deal with *Tin*, they are of four sorts; the Owners of the Soil, the Adventurers, the Merchants or Regrators, and the Labourers called the *Spadyards*, (of their *Spade*.) The Kings of *England* and Dukes of *Cornwall* in their times have reserved to themselves a Preemption of *Tin*, as well in regard of the Propriety, as being Chief Lords or Proprietaries, as of their total Prerogative, lest the Tribute of Rent imposed should be imbezelled, and the Dukes of *Cornwall* defrauded, unto whom by the old Custom for every thousand pounds weight of *Tin* there is paid forty Shillings. It is by a Law provided, that all the *Tin* which is cast and wrought, be brought to one of the said four appointed Towns, where twice in the Year it is weighed, and signed with a Stamp (they call it *Coinage*) and the said Impost accordingly paid. Neither is it lawful for any man before that to sell or send it abroad, under Forfeiture of their *Tin*. And not onely *Tin* here is found, but also therewith *Gold*, and *Silver*, yea and *Diamonds* shaped and pointed *Angle-ways*, smoothed also by Nature her self, whereof some are as big as Walnuts, and inferiour to the Orient *Diamonds* onely in blackness and hardness.

Sir *John Dodderich* his History of the ancient and modern Establishment of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, &c. is al-



most *verbatim* with what *Cambden* hath writ concerning *Tin*; and both of them from *Carews* Survey of *Cornwall*. But all the Laws concerning *Tin* are fully digested in the *Lord Cokes* 12th. Report concerning the Case of the *Stannaries*.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Concerning the Laws of the Lead Mines in Derbyshire  
and Mendip in Somersetshire.*

*From the Bundle of the Exchequer, and the Inquisition  
of the Year of the Reign of King EDWARD the  
First. 16.*

Derby.

**E**DWARD by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to the Sheriff of the County of Derby, Greeting: Know ye that We have assigned Our Faithful and Well-beloved Reynold of the Ley and William of Memill, to inquire by the Oaths of good and lawful men of your County, by the which the truth may best be known, of the Liberty which our Miners do claim to have in those parts, and which they have hitherto used to have, and by what means, and how and from what time, and by what Warrant: And therefore We do command thee, that a certain Day and Place which the said Reynold and William shall appoint thee, thou shalt cause to come before them so many and such good and lawful Men of thy Bailiwick, by the which the truth may there the best be known in the premisses by the Inquire; and that thou have there the Writ. Witness Our Well-beloved Cousin Edmond Earl of Cornwall at Westminster the 28th. day of April, in the Year of Our Reign the 16th.

By

By William of Hambleton, and at the instance of Hugh of Cresingham the Day is appointed at Ashbourne, upon Saturday next after the Feast of the Holie Trinitie.

An Inquisition taken at Ashbourne upon Saturday next after the Holy Trinity, in the Year of the Reign of EDWARD the First the 16. before Reynold of the Ley and William of Meignil; of the Liberties which the Miners of the said Sovereign Lord the King, in the Peake, do claim to have hitherto used, to have in those part, by what means, and how, and from what time, and by what Warrant.

By the Oath of

Tho. Foliamo	William of Bradlaw
Will. Hawley	Peter of Rowland
Ralph Cotterill	Richard of Longsden
William of Longsden	Jur William son of the Smith of
John of Tearture	Henry Foliambic (Bradwall
Clement of Ford	John of Longsden

All Jurors.

1. Who say upon their Oaths, that in the beginning when the Miners did come to the Field seeking for a Mine, and finding a Mine, they do come to the Bailiff, which is called Burghmaster, and did desire (if it were a new Field) that they might have two Meers of Ground, that is to say, one for the finding thereof, and the other by the Miners Fine, viz. paying a mere Dish of his first Oar.

2. And the Miners desired also in an old Work of right to be measured to the said Miners, every Meer to contain four Measures, and the hole of the Mine to be 7 feet wide or broad.

That

*The Length  
of the Mea-  
sure, the  
King to  
have a 3d.  
Meer in a  
new Field.*

3. And everie Measure shall be of 24 feet, and the King shall have the third Meer next the Finder, and the other two Meers shall be delivered to the Workman Finder of the new Mine by the Burghmaster.

4. And in an old Field everie Workman demanding such Work, one Meer in the Field next our Sovereign Lord the King.

*The King  
is to have  
the 13th.  
Dish for lot.*

5. And the King shall have the 13th. Dish or Measure of Oar, which is called *The Lot*.

*For which  
cause Lot is  
paid.*

6. And this hath been used, and for this our Sovereign Lord the King shall find unto the Miners free ingress and egress into and from their Mines, to carrie and bear their Oar unto the Kings High way.

*The King  
shall have  
Oar, giving  
as much as  
another.*

7. And the Jurie do say, that they are used for coming in Mines, that our Sovereign Lord the King shall have the Buie of their Oar before all others, giving as another will.

*An Exce-  
ption.*

8. And if the Miners have received any Monie of any other man before hand for his Oar, then the Miners shall pay their Debts without any let of Burghmaster, so that this be without fraud or deceit, or else the King shall have the Oar before all others.

*Miners  
may lawfully  
sell their  
Meer at  
pleasure.*

9. And the Jurie say further upon their Oaths, that it is and shall be lawful to the Miners to sell, give and assign his Grove or Meer of ground, or any part thereof, without the License of the King or Burghmaster.

*An Exce-  
ption.*

10. And this hath been used time out of memorie of man in all the Territories and Liberties of the *High Peak* unto this time, save in a certain place there called *Man Dale*, in which place all Buyers of Oar are prohibited to buy Oar by the space of 4 Years last past by the Burghmaster.

*Court of  
the Burgh-  
master to be  
kept every  
3 Weeks.*

11. And for what cause the Miners may maintain their Right and Customs above the said Jurie do say, that the ancient Custom of the Mine is, that the Pleas or Courts of the Burghmaster ought of right to be kept and holden Yearlie upon the Mines from 3 Weeks to 3 Weeks.

12. And



And the Jurie say upon their Oaths, that if any Miner be slain by any misfortune, that such Miner be buried (without the view of the Coroners of the said Countie) by the view of Miners. Coroner of the County not to view the Body of any Miner.

And if any person or persons be convicted of any small Trespass, he ought to pay for his Amercement 2 d. and that to be the same day paid, or else to double the same Amercement till it come to 5 s. 4 d. Tenth Fine for small Trespasser.

If any blood be shed upon the Mine, the Author shall pay 5 s. 4 d. the same day, or else shall double the same every day till it come to 100 s. Every Bloodshed 5 s. 4 d.

And if any Miner do any Trespass under the ground to his Fellow, he shall pay for his Amercement 5 s. 4 d. and satisfie his Fellow the full value of his Trespass.

## F I N I S.

*In Nomine Dei, Amen.*

First time that the New Mine was found, the Merchant and the Miners chose them a Burghmaster, for to deliver unto the Finder of the Mine two Meers, and the Lord of the Field a Meer near to the said two Meers on the one partie; or else half a Meer on the one side of the said Meer, and another half on the other side, at his own election: and after that the Burghmaster shall deliver to the Miners Meers to work after the Law of the Mine. Of a new Field. The Lord of the Field to have a new Meer.



# THE LIBERTIES AND CUSTOMS.

*A Meer of Ground which in length.* And a Meer shall contain in length 10 wands and 7 feet, that is to say 87 feet there, alway as the Mine goeth between two Coals, and the Miners shall have their Meers to them and their Heirs for ever: but if they be forfeited by the Law of the Mine to the Lord, their Wives shall have Dowers in the said Meers: but if they be forfeit, they are as aforesaid.

*Wives to have Dow-ers in Meers.*

*How the Work to be followed.*

And the Miners shall work their Meers duly, and shall chuse their Stool on that one part there as he may find Mine between two Walls, in the natural way till he come to the Meer Stake, and then his Neighbours next him shall chuse the Stool in the same manner, and so the Stool shall be closed from Meer to Meer, but if it be letted by Water.

*For letting by Water.*

*The Burgh-master is to score the Spindle of the Stowe, Where it is not rightly wrought.*

And then the Burghmaster shall see that the Mine be wrought duly, and where he findeth a Meer unwrought, he shall score on the Spindle one icore, and so from week to week he shall visit the Field, and see that the Mines be wrought.

And if he find any Meer standing unwrought 3 weeks together, he shall score three scores on the Spindle, and deliver it to him that will work it as the Law will; but if it be borrowed and replevied, as the Law of the Mine will at the 3 weeks end.

*Concerning Measures.*

And then the Lords and the Miners shall ordain them a convenient Measure by which the Lord shall receive his Lot, and the Miners shall sell their Mine.

And the Miner abiding upon his Meer shall have delivered to him by his Burghmaster a sufficient place for his Lodge, and for his Cottage, with sufficient House-boot and Hay boot, and all manner of Timber for their Groves delivered by the Lords, or by his Fosters (if they have

have sufficient within their Lordships) else the Miners shall buy them at their own proper cost in other Lordships, and then the Lord shall take Lot, and then it shall be lawful for them to carrie their Mine whithersoever them list, and burn it, and do with it what them likes best, without disturbance of the Lord, or any of his Officers.

And the Miners and Merchants of the said Mine shall be quit of all Damages and all other Customs, as far as the Lordship lasteth, and in all places as the Lord may spend Four Pence by the Year.

And the Miners shall have for their Beasts Pasturing with the Lords Beasts in his Wastes, except his fenced Parks, Medows, and sowed Fields; and then no Minister of the Lords shall pin them nor distrain them for no Article of the Mine within the Franchise of the Mine, but only the Burghmaster and the Lord.

Also the Stewards shall hold Yearly on the Mines at their own wills Courts, and two Great Courts every Year; and if any Miner or other person be Attaint for stealing of Barmine, first he shall be amerced in it 5 s. 4 d. the which 4 d. the Burghmaster shall have; and if he be Attainted again, the Miner shall be amerced in 10 s. 8 d. the which 8 d. the Burghmaster shall have; and if he be Attainted the third time for stealing of Mine, he shall be taken and stricken through the Right Hand in the Palm with a Knife up to the Hest into the Stow, and there he shall stand till he be dead, or else cut himself loose, and then he shall forswear the Franchise of the Mine.

And if any man be taken by occasion of any Article that belongeth to the Mine, he shall abide in the keeping of the Burghmaster; and if he will be Mainprised, the Pain shall be 100 l. to be brought again before the Steward at the next Court of the Mine; and if he that is Mainprised be Attainted of Felonie in the Court, the Steward shall do to him as the Law will upon the same place, if he will put him upon the Miners.

And

*Miner and Merchant toll-free.*

*Miners to have Pasture in the Lords Waste. Not to pound the Cattel of Miners.*

*Courts to be kept.*

*Office of the Steward touching Felony in the Mine.*

*A Blend-  
shed 5 s. 4 d.* And each Trespas of Oaths or Bloud shall be amerced at 5 s. 4 d. which 4 d. the Burghmaster shall have.

*Fines for  
Trespas in  
Min. s.* And every other Trespas done upon the Minerie shall be fined at 2 d. and that shall be paid to the Burghmaster the first day of Affirmment, or else the second it shall be doubled, and so from day to day till it come to 5 s. 4 d. and then the Burghmaster shall have the 4 d. and the Lord the 5 s.

*Weights &  
Measures.* And the Miners and Merchants shall have Weights, their Lead and Measure for their Oar, at all times when they will, and the Ministers to be ready at all times upon warning without let of the Lord or of his Officers.

*Burghma-  
ster onely to  
do with any  
slain in the  
Mine.* And if it happen that the Miners or any other be dead in the Grove or elsewhere, no Escheator or Commoner, nor no other Officer of the Lords, shall meddle of Lands, Goods nor Chattels of him that is slain or dead by any misfortune, but onely the Burghmaster of the Mine.

*Of Lands  
and Chat-  
tels, of Fe-  
lons and  
Fugitives.* And if any Felonie be done within the Franchise by Manslaughter, or Fugitive of Felonie, or Theft, or Robberie, the Lands and Chattels of Felons and Fugitives shall be forfeited, (if they have no better grace.)

And if any Miner of his own underbeit his Neighbours Meer, that then he shall fill his Underbeitings with such as he got out, be it pure Mine, or Bergh, or Bous, and be amerced at 5 s. 4 d. which 4 d. the Burghmaster shall have.

*Liberty for  
Miners in  
respect of  
lot & costs.* And if any Miner or other take Costage of a Merchant, and may not find Mine to that Merchant, the which Merchant will make no more Cost to find Oar in the same place, and after he laboureth, and findeth Mine to the profit of another Merchant after such labour shall come, and if there be two or three, the said first Merchant that first made his Costage shall have the 3d. Stone till he hath received his Costages, and the other Merchant shall have the two parts, for that the Mine was found at his Costages.

A'fo the Miner and Merchant shall have free entrie and issue by all the Lordship to carry their Mine, and carry <sup>Which due to be paid for Copr.</sup> it whither they list, without let of the Lord or any of his Officers: But they shall give to the King for every Lord 4 d forentie and issue by his Lordship, and that is called *Cpu.* and if any Miner or Merchant died by misadventure under the faith, or be slain by Chance medley, the Burgh after shall see his bodie as Coroner, and let his bodie be buried without any other Coroner. <sup>Burghmaster Coroner for the Mine.</sup>

And the Miners shall have for their lot and Copr. sufficient Timber for their Work (without any Penie giving) <sup>Grove Timber.</sup> of the next Founder within the Kings Lordship.

A fo they shall have Water to wash their Mine without any let for the said Lot and Copr. <sup>Water.</sup>

And if the Lord will buy their Mine for as much as any other man will give them, he shall have their Mine before all other men; and if he will not they shall sell their Mine where they will to their most profit, without impeachment of disturbance of the Lord, or any of his Ministers. In witness whereof, &c. <sup>The Lord to have Pre-emption of the Miners Oar.</sup>

There be the Laws and Customs of the Mine used in the highest *Peak*, and in all other places through *England* and *Wales*, for the which to be had the wise Miners sued to our Lord the King that He would confirm them by His Charter under His Great Seal in way of Charitie.

And for his Profit, forasmuch as the aforesaid Miners be at all times in peril of their Death, and that they have nothing in certain, but that which God or his Grace will send them.

FINIS.

WILLIAM DEBANCKE.



## CUR. MAGNA BARMOT.

TENT. APUD WWKSWORTH CORAM

FRANCISCO Com. Salop. 20 die Septembris,

Anno Regni EDWARDI VI. &amp;c. Tertio.

*Inquisitio Magna pro Domino Rege Miner. infra**Wapentag. prædict. per Sacramen.**Jurors.*

Nicholas Hides  
 Robert Cotten  
 Edri. Robotham  
 Hen. Storer  
 William Leigh  
 John Spencer  
 Tho. Bramwall  
 John Gratton  
 John Somers  
 Rich. Wighley  
 Tho. Cockshotte  
 Tho. Woodivis

*Jurors.*

William Bennitt  
 Tho. Steepld  
 Tho. Wood  
 James Hall  
 Roger Gell  
 John Storer  
 Hen. Spencer  
 Ralph Haughton  
 Oliver Storne  
 Roger Malle  
 Edw. Willie  
 Will. Shawe

*We do present and set down Pains for the Miners,  
 as followeth.*

*Measure.*

1. We will that the Lord of the Field shall make an able Dish from this day forth between the Merchant buyer and the seller, and against every good time, as Christmas and Whitsontide two able Dishes, upon pain of every time wanting if it be called for, to forfeit for every time 3 s. 4 d. to the King.

2. That

2. That the Lord of the Field, Deputie, and the Burghmaster or his Deputie, shall go every week once or twice over the Fields, and where they find any Ground wrought wrongfully by any man, contrary to the right and custom of the Mine, then they shall take them up untill such time as the Law of the *Barmote* hath determined it, or else the Burghmaster or his Deputie (according to the old custom) shall put 4 or 6 honest men among the 24, that they may have the hearing of the matter between the Parties, for to set an Order for the same Ground so wrought wrongfully, that the Field be not stopped.

*For Ground  
not justly  
wrought.*

And whosoever disobeyeth this Article, to forfeit for every time so doing 3 s. 4 d. or else to go to the Stocks if he be a light person, and the 24 Miners shall aid the Officers in so doing, according to the old custom of the Mine.

3. Also that the Burghmaster or his Deputie shall able us the next way to the Kings High-way to the water with Oar, if any man stop us, according to the custom of the Mine.

4. Also if there be any poor man that hath any Oar under a Load to meet, and give the Burghmaster warning according to the custom of the Mine, and cannot have the Dish, then it shall be lawful for such poor men to take two honest Neighbours, and deliver his Oar to whom it pleaseth him, paying the Church and the King their Duties.

5. Also if the Burghmaster attach any Oar (or his Deputie) which is stolen, he shall attach the Seller thereof, that he might have the Law of the Mine, according to the Charter.

*Oar-stealers.*

6. Also if there be any man that maketh any Title to any mans Ground contrary to Right, and it be tried by the Law, he that is cast shall pay two Shillings for the twelve mens Dinners; and if he will not pay it, then the Burghmaster shall take so much Oar of him as cometh

*Trials for  
Grounds in  
variance.*

me h to two Shillings or else some other Distress if he be worth so much.

*Not to be  
amerced.*

7. Also that no Miner shall be amerced by the Burghmaster without lawful Warning.

8. That no man shall mete without the Kings Dish; for if he do, and be so taken, if it be above a Load of Oar, the Lord of the Field shall have it; and if it be under a Load, the Burghmaster shall have it, if it be taken meting besides the Dish, if he do not call for the Kings accordingly.

*Concerning  
Oar debt.*

9. Also that no man shall sue any Miners for any Oar Debt forth of the Barmote Court; nor no Officer shall serve a Writ nor Warrant upon any Miner when he is at his Work upon the Mine, nor when the Miner cometh to the great Leets of the Barmote, but the Burghmaster or his Deputies; and if any man sue for Oar Debt forth of the Barmote Court, he shall lose the Debt, and pay the Costs.

*How the  
Courts  
ought to be  
kept.*

10. Also the Burghmaster shall keep two great Courts every Year, and if need be or require, every third Week a Court, upon pain of 3 s. 4 d.

*If a new  
Field be  
found.*

11. Also if any Miners by the Grace of God find any new Rake or Vein, the first Finder shall have two Meers, and the next Meer after the Burghmaster shall have for the King, according to the old Custom of the Mine, and every taker after but one Meer; and so the Field to be occupied according to the Right and Custom.

*Why Lot  
paid.*

12. Also by the old Custom Miners ought to have Wood of the Kings Woods to stow and timber their Groves under the Earth and above; and therefore they pay lot to the King, for which they ought to have sufficient off the Kings Grounds that is next thereto.

13. Also if there be any man slain or murdered upon the Mine upon any Grove, neither Escheator or Coroner, nor any other Officer, shall meddle therewith, but onely the Burghmaster.

14. Also

14. Also all new Grounds, as Crosses and Holes that be not stowed nor yoked lawfully, from the first day of July, or within three weeks and a day next after ensuing, that then it shall be lawful for any man to take them and work them lawfully. And no Crosses nor Holes shall stand no longer then a man may go home and fetch his Tools to work with, and Timber to stow with; and the furthest Day so standing to be 3 days, and after the 3d. day any Cross or Hole shall be lawful for any man to work them lawfully.

*How long  
Crosses and  
Holes shall  
hold Posses-  
sion,*

15. Also we say, that the Burghmaster shall not measure any mans Ground untill such time as the Mine hath Oar gotten within the same Ground to free it with, or else it shall not be measured.

*A Ground  
measured  
freed by the  
Oar there  
gotten.*

16. Also that no Merchant buyer of Oar shall touch the Kings Dish, nor put his Hands therein to make his Measure; but the Burghmaster or his Deputie shall be indifferent between the Merchant buyer of the Oar and the seller.

*The buyer  
not to touch  
the Dish.*

17. Also that no man that is a Workman, that doth work his Ground truly, there shall no man come to claim his Ground, and take him up to stop the Field: but the first Workman shall work, and the Claimer take the Law, and the Burghmaster shall do him the Law truly.

*Her Imposi-  
tion to  
work, Clai-  
mer take his  
course by  
Law.*

18. Also no Barmer, nor any other Deputie, shall keep no Counterfeit Dish nor Gages in their Cows nor Houses; but every man shall buy by the Kings Dish, and no other Dish used, upon pain for every other Dish or Gage so known or taken, to forfeit for every time 6 s. 8 d. and the seller to forfeit his Oar.

*Gage and  
Counterfeit  
Dishes being  
kept.*

19. And if any Gentleman or other man have any Ground lying in the Mine called *The Kings Field of the Mine*, they shall keep them lawfully with Stows and Timber openly in all mens sight between this and Michaelmas next to come, or else it shall be lawful for any man to take and work them for their own.

*Touching  
Gentlemen  
and other  
mens Groves  
unwrought.*



*Against  
Maintain-  
ance touch-  
ing Groves  
in variance.*

20. Also we lay a Pain, that no person shall at any time from henceforth go to any Gentleman or other man, for to give or sell any Groves or Grounds in variance for Maintainance, and every person so doing to lose his said Grove or Grounds, and the taker of any such Groves in variance as aforesaid, to forfeit 10 l. to the King.

*Measured  
by Counter-  
feit Mea-  
sures.*

21. Also if any person or persons from henceforth do make any Gage, or counterfeit the Kings Measure to mete Oar with, if it be a Lord, every such person or persons so taken shall forfeit every time 10 l. and his Oar to the King.

### CUR. MAGNA BARMOT.

DOM. REGIS & DOM. REGINÆ, TENT:  
APUD WRICKSWORTH 3 Maii, Annis Regni  
PHILIPPI & MARIÆ, Dei Gratia Regis &  
Reginæ Angliæ, Hispaniæ, Franciæ, &c.  
tertio & quarto.

*Inquisitio Magna pro Domino Rege & Domina Regina pro  
Mliner. infra Wapentag. predict. secund. consuetud. ibidem  
usitat. per Sacramen.*

#### Jurors.

Rud. Cadman

Hen. Smith

Rich. Winfield

Hen. Spencer

Will. Sands

Rich. Hilon

Rob. Alleyntea

Hen. Mycock

John Steeple

Will. Ballance

Tho. Bennet

Thomas

#### Jurors.

John Wright

Mich. Kigla Holm

Laurence Supper

Roger Marlee

Roger Tippinge.

Rich. Wigsey

John Norman

Will. Robotham

Tho. Wood

Tho. Needham

John Pickocke

Tho. Jones

1. We will the Lord of the Field shall make for us and all other Miners an able Dish from this time forth, between the Merchant buyer and the Merchant seller of Oar, and against everie Good time, as Christmasts, Easter, and Whitsontide two able Dishe, if need shall require, if they be called for, upon pain for everie time not so doing to forfeit 3 s. 4 d.

*Lord of the Field to provide able Dishe.*

2. Also we tax a Pain, that whereas everie man that hath a Washing Trough of his own by the custom of the Mine, ought to have the space of 7 feet about the said Washing Trough, that if any person shall dig, delve, or shovel nigh upon the said Trough within the said space, shall forfeit so oft as they shall so do 4 d.

*Not to dig or shovel within 7 feet of any mans Washing Trough*

3. Also we lay a Pain, that no person or persons shall purchase any Oar in any mans Ground, (but in their own onely except) that the Owners be upon the Ground, upon pain to forfeit the Oar to the Owners of every such Ground, and 6 d. to the King and Queen so oft as they shall be taken therewith.

*AP in touching Purchasors.*

4. Also that no person shall dig, delve, or shovel at or about any mans being place, upon pain to forfeit for every time 12 d.

*Not to dig, &c. near any mans being place.*

5. Also that no Purchasors shall let or stop any Miners from any Wash-trough at any time, upon pain for every Offence to forfeit 12 d.

*Miners not stopped from Wash-troughs.*

6. Also we present and say upon our Oaths, that the custom of the Mines within the Wappentake of *Wricks-worth* is such, that if there be any poor Miner or other person that hath Oar to be moulten under one Load, if the Barmers have thereof notice, and will not come to the measure thereof upon reasonable request and warning to him made and given, then every such poor man may lawfully take two Neighbours, and deliver his Oar to whom he will, so that the Church, the King and Queen have their due lawful Duries for the same.

*Barmers to measure poor mens Oar.*

7. Also that no person shall deliver any Oar besides the King and Queens Measure called *The Dish*, without licence

*None to deliver Oar besides the Kings Dish.*

cence of the Barmer or his Deputie, upon pain to forfeit for every time 2 s.

4 s. allowed  
for 12 mens  
Dinners.

8. Also if any Action be commenced in the said Court of Barmote by any person against any man for any Grounds in variance, whosoever shall be condemned by Verdict of 12 Men or otherwise, or if a Pannel be summoned, and thereupon do appear, and be sworn to try the Issue, if the Plaintiff will not follow the Suit, or if the Plaintiff for his unjust Suit, or the Defendant for the unjust defence of his unlawful Title, shall be condemned, he shall pay 4 s. for the 12 Mens Dinners, and the Barmer to lay forth the Monie, and he to levie the same against the partie condemned.

No Miners  
amerced  
without  
lawful  
Summons.

9. Also that no Miner shall be amerced by the Steward of the Court of Barmote without lawful Summons or Warning, upon pain for everie time 4 s. and the Burgh-master to pay *amerciaments*.

A Pain a-  
gainst Pur-  
loiners.

10. Also we lay a pain, that if any person or persons take away at any time any Stows, Timber, Picke, or any other things concerning the occupation of the Mine from any mans Ground or Cows, shall forfeit for every time 5 s. whereof 20 d. to the King and Queen, and 3 s. 4 d. to the partie grieved.

Holes and  
Crosses hold  
not possession  
above 3  
days.

11. Also we say upon our Oaths, that all Grounds, as Crosses and Holes that be not stowed nor yoked lawfully, from henceforth within 3 weeks and 1 day, that then it may be lawful for any person or persons to take them, and work them lawfully; and no Cross nor Hole shall stand nor prevail any longer time then a Man may go home, and fetch his Tools to work withall, and Timber to stow with; and the furthestmost day to be 3 days, and after the third day, then every such Cross or Hole shall be lawful for all men to work them to their most profit and advantage.

Wood and  
Water al-  
lowed by the  
King.

12. Also we say upon our Oaths, that all Miners within the Wapentake of *Wricksworth* ought to have by custom the freedom there of the next Wood, and Water of the Kings

Kings and Queens to stow and timber their Grounds under the Earth and above, and therefore the Miners do pay Lot to the King and Queen.

13. Also the Barmer shall able the Miners the next way lying to the High-way to the water (if they be stopped) upon pain for everie time 12 d. Barmer to set a way nearest the water.

14. Also we do present, and upon our Oaths we do say, that it is lawful for all the King and Queens Liege people to dig, delve, search, subvert, and turn up all manner of Grounds, Lands, Medows, Closures, Pastures, Moors, and Marshes for Oar Mine, within the aid Wapentake of *Wirksworth*, of whatsoever Inheritance or Possession the same be: but if any Arable Grounds or Medows be digged, delved, or subverted for Oar Mine by any person, not wrought lawfully according to the custom of the Mine, that then it may be lawful to the Inheritors or Possessors of all such Arable Grounds and Medows onely so digged and delved, and subverted or mined, the same to fill up again at their own wills and pleasure. Miners Privilege places to work in.

15. As also we do present and say upon our Oaths, that the custom of the said Mine is, that if any Miner be amerced at the Court of Barmote the first time is (and so at every Court if such occasion ensue) to double the same untill it shall amount to 5 s. 4 d. whereof 5 s. to the King and Queen, and 4 d. to the Burghmaster. Wherein a Miner is amerced.

16. Also we do present and say upon our Oaths, that the custom of the said Mine is such, that no person ought to sue any Miner for Oar Debt, or for Oar, or for any Ground in variance, but onely in the said Court of Barmote; and if any do to the contrarie, they shall lose their Debt, and pay the Charges in Law; and that no Officer shall execute any Writ, Warrant, or Precept upon any Miner being at his Work upon the Mine, nor when the Miners shall come to the great Courts of Barmote, but onely the Barmer or his Deputie. Barmote the onely Court to be sued in.



None to  
keep any  
Counterfeit  
Measure.

17. Also that no person or persons shall buy Oar at any times, lawfully or unlawfully meten, but the same to be done openly by the King and Queens Measure called *The Dish*, upon the Pain for every time so offending and taken therewith to forfeit 10 s. the seller thereof the Oar.

18 We also lay a Pain, that no person or persons from henceforth shall keep any Dish or Counterfeit Measure in their Houses, Cows, or in any other place; and that everie person shall buy and sell their Oar by the Kings Dish, and none other to be had or used amongst them; and everie buyer so offending and taken therewith for everie time to forfeit 10 s. and the seller to forfeit the Oar by any such unlawful Measure so bought or sold.

Keeping  
Courts.

19. Also that the Barmafter shall keep two great Courts of Barmote Yearlie, at or about the Feasts of *Pasch* and *S. Michael* the Archangel, and everie Week a small Court, as need shall require, upon pain for everie default 4 s. 4 d.

Custom of  
finding a  
new Vein.

20. Also our Custom is such, that if any Miner by the grace of God do find any new Rake or Vein, the first Finder ought to have two Measures, and the Barmafter ought to have the next Measure thereunto, for the King and Queen, according to the Custom of the Mine; and everie one after so far as the said Rake will contain.

Barmer in-  
stead of a  
Coroner.

21. Also if it fortune or happen that any Miner be slain, killed, murthered, or damped upon the Mine within any Grove, neither Escheator, Coroner, nor other Officer ought to meddle thereupon, but the Barmafter or his Deputie.

Not to  
measure  
Ground be-  
fore freed.

22. Also the Barmafter shall not mete or measure any mans Ground, untill such time as there shall be Oar gotten within the same Ground, and that when they free it it shall be meaten.

Not to  
touch the  
Dish.

23. Also that the Merchant buyer of the Oar shall not touch the Kings Dish or Measure, nor put his Hand therein to the intent to make his Measure; but the Barma-  
ster

ster or his Deputie shall be indifferent betwixt the Merchant buyer and seller.

24. Also that no Workman shall come to any Workman, that doth work his Ground trulie, by any colour to claim his Ground, or take him up to stop the Field of the Mine, but the first Workman shall work, and the Claimer take the Law, and the Barmer shall do him Law. *Against stopping the Field.*

25. Also if there be any Gentleman that hath any Grounds in the Mine called *The Kings Field of the Mine*, they shall keep them in occupation with Stows and Timber in all mens sight, or else it shall be lawful for any man to work them as their own to their most profit and advantage. *Keeping Grounds without Stows or Timber.*

26. Also we lay a Pain, that no person or persons shall go to any Gentleman or other man to give or sell any Ground or Groves in variance for Maintainance in pawn, for everie man so doing to forfeit the said Grounds or Groves, and the taker of them to forfeit 10 l. *No person to sell Grounds in variance.*

27. Also if any person or persons from henceforth do make any Gage or Counterfeit Measure to mete any Oar with, if it be above a Load, that then everie such person or persons so taken shall forfeit 40 s. and if it be a Load or under a Load, the Barmaster ought to have the Oar. *Against any Counterfeit Measure.*

28. Also we lay a Pain according to our custom, that no persons shall bring any unlawful Weapons to the Mine, for everie time 3 s. 4 d. and if any make an Assault or an Affray upon the Mine, everie such person is 10 l. and everie bloud malicioullie shed against the King and Queens Peace is 100 s. *Against unlawful weapons.*

29. Also we say upon our Oaths, that the custom of the Mine is such, that if any person or persons will make any Title in or to any Grounds, Groves, Shafts, or Rakes, Veins or Meers of Groves or Oar, ought to arrest the same according to the old custom of the Mine, and the Defendants ought to be bound in sufficient boud, with sufficient *Groves or Meer in variance.*

sufficient Sureties with him to the Plaintiff or Claimers, not onely to make answer at the next Court of the Barmote to such Actions or Accounts as shall be attempted by the Plaintiff or Claimers upon the said Arrestment, but also to yield so much Oar, or the value thereof, to the Plaintiff, if the Defendant be cast or condemned by Verdict of 12 Men or otherwise. And furthermore we do Order in the premisses, that after such Arrestment made, the Barmer shall appoint a Court of Barmote within 10 daies, or else as shortlie after as he can convenienlie, and if the Plaintiff do not follow and pursue his Suit upon the said Arrestment, then he to lose to the Barmer 6 s. 8 d. and to lose his Suit also, so the Barmer keep a Court, as is aforesaid; and if the Barmer do not keep a Court, upon request to him to be made, then is he to forfeit for everie Court not kept 10 s.

*Stealing of  
Oar.*

30. Also we do present and say upon our Oaths, that any person or persons do steal or feloniously take away any Oar from any Grounds, Groves, Cows, Houses, Boles, or Bolstedes, if it be under the value of 13 d. ob. then the Barmer shall punish such Offenders in the Stocks, Pillorie, or otherwise, as is fit for such Offenders to be punished; and if any Oar be stolen above the value of 13 d. ob. we say it is Fellonie; notwithstanding any surmised, feigned, or imagined Customs amongst us used to the contrarie; and that all such persons receiving, aiding, helping, or comforting such Offenders, knowing them to have committed such Offences or Felonies be Accessorie to the same.

*Barmafter  
or Deputy  
walking in  
the Fields.*

31. Also if there be any Miners which do work in any Meer, Grove, Shaft, Vein, Rake, or Grounds according to the custome of the Mine aforesaid, for that we do lay a pain that no person or persons at any time or times, neither by day nor night, shall cast in any of the said Grounds, howsoever they shall be wrought, upon pain for everie offence, ten pounds, for if any grounds be not wrought lawfullie, there is a Law for reformation to be had in such cases provided.

*None to cast  
in any mans  
Ground.*

32. Also

32. Also we will that the Lord of the Field or his Deputie, and the Barmaster or his Deputie, shall go once a week once or twice over the Field; and where they find any of these Articles not done, or any that do offend in any of them, they shall do their diligence to reform the same. And if any of these Pains be broken or forfeited, they shall endeavour themselves and inquire thereof, and present the Offenders and Offences at the Great Court of Barmote from time to time.

32. Also we do lay a Pain, that no person or persons shall from henceforth Cave in any mans Grounds or elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit the Oar to them that will take the same from the Cavers, and they to forfeit for every Offence to the King 6 d. *Against Cavers.*

# FINIS.

## AN ABSTRACT OF THE CIVIL LAWS Concerning Metallists, Metallick Artists, Alchemists, Metalls, and Monie.

### DE METALLARIIS.

*Metallarius quilibet esse potest.*

*Metallarii possunt esse Laici & Religiosi.*

*Metallarii pro in roitu debent solvere Fisco tertiam partem unciæ pro fossione libram annuam; 14 uncia um pro purificatione, duas decimas Fisco si fodit in publico, unam si in privato.*

*Sed de auro solvere tantum debent 7 scrupulos annuos.*

*Prevalet tamen consuetudo.*

*Si deservierint artem, possunt compelli ad illam reassumendam, quacunque Prescriptione non obstante.*

*Ita possunt retrahi ad officium filii Metallariorum.*

*Etiampi fuerint in servitio Principis.*



## Fodinæ Regales.

Quilibet in proprio fundo metalla potest inquirere, dummodo  
Fisco partem debitam solvat.

In fundo usufructuario similiter inquirere potest, nisi partem  
fundi cedat, vel formam mutet, vel acrem corrumpat, vel  
sumptum magnum proprietario affeiat.

Ita poterit in fundo Emphyteotico.

Et in fundo Feudali.

Et in Dotali.

In fundo Communi potest inquire inuito Socio, si prædium sit  
ad hoc destinatum, vel aliqua pars, & socio damnum non  
inferatur.

Socius potest incidere sylvam cœduam, inuito Socio, nè pertinacia  
unius altero noceat.

Ad Metalla inquirenda vel effodienda societas coiri potest.

In solo publico Metalla inquire possunt.

Et in solo alieno volente domino.

Et inuito domino ob publicam utilitatem.

Dummodo non inferatur præjudicium domino.

Incipiens inquirere vel fodere in suo, si vena transit in alienum,  
potest eam prosequi domino inuito, dummodo fiat sine ipsius  
detrimento.

Vel nolet ipse dominus initio inquirere & fodere.

Nisi extraneus jam repererit, vel expensas in fodiendo fe-  
cerit.

## DE ARTIFICIBUS METALLORUM.

Artifex alicujus artis dicitur, qui ejus artis habet scientiam  
Ementes, & Videntes, & Negotiatores, non veniunt sub  
nomine Artificum.

Ad probandam peritiam Artificis opus est testibus in arte pe-  
ritis.

Artifices puniuntur, si non justè & sine fraude artes suas ex-  
ercent.

Aurifex faciens aurum minoris Ligæ punitur pœna falsi.

Aurifex vendens rem vitiosam scienter, tenetur ad totum in-  
teresse; si ignorans, tenetur ad quantum minoris empturus fu-

isset.

Arz

*Artifices sunt immunes à publicis muneribus personalibus.*

*Artifex ad hoc, ut gaudeat immunitate, Matriculæ quinque requisita habere debet.*

*Descriptus in Matricula.*

*Pecitus in illa arte.*

*Exercens illam artem.*

*Per se, non per alios.*

*Benam partem fortunarum suarum in illa arte positam.*

*Discipuli non gaudent privilegiis artificum, sed in testamentis & beneficiis gaudent.*

*Artifex deserens artem per decennium desinit esse Artifex.*

*Artifex confectus obedire alicui Magistratui, non liberatur nisi desuetudine legitima in contrarium.*

*Artifex qui deseruit artem potest conveniri ante superiorem, artis in his quæ ad artis exercitium pertinent.*

*Heres artificis coram Iudice defuncti, pro rebus artis est conveniendus.*

*Duas artes exercens ambarum privilegiis gaudet.*

## DE ALCHEMISTIS.

*Species una Metallum in aliam mutari potest.*

*Aurum vel Argentum Alchemicum habet verum & proprium Auri vel Argenti substantiam, sophisticatum habet colorem, & apparentiam tantum.*

*Alchemicum verum à naturali non differt.*

*Alchemicum pro naturali solvi potest, sophisticatum non potest.*

*Rei totum sophisticata vendita, non valet venditio.*

*In parte sophisticata valet, in ea parte in qua non est erratum.*

*Error in materia vel qualitate substantiali non vitiat actum, sed in qualibet invisibili vitiat.*

*In distractu & liberatione error vitiat actum, ut aenea solutio pro debito aureo.*

*In deposito non vitiat.*

*Neque in pignore.*

## Fodinae Regales.

Emens as pro auro, ignorans, habet actionem adversus vendi-  
torem, sciens non habet.

Si ignorare venditum, & datur actio ex empto; si scienter actio  
de dolo.

Alchemista si vendit sophisticatum pro vero, non potest esse te-  
stis; si pro sophisticato, potest.

## DE METALLIS.

Aurum, vel Argentum, vel aliud quodcumque à flumine prædio  
meo adjectum & terra coharrens, meum sit.

Quod procedit si dominus ignoretur.

Vene Metallorum ignotæ sunt in dominio domini fundi.

Vene quæ sunt in fundo Fisci vel Principis, ad Fiscum vel  
Principem spectant.

Quæ sunt in fundo Universitat's, sunt ipsius Universitatis.

Quæ in fundo Ecclesiæ sunt Ecclesiæ.

Quæ sunt in fundo privatorum, ad privatos pertinent, non ad  
Fiscum.

Quæ in fundo Emphyteotico ad Emphyteotam non ad dominum  
directum.

Quæ in fundo Feudali ad Feudatorem

Quæ in fundo usufructuarii ad usufructuarium.

Quæ in fundo Dotali si renascantur, ut aurifodinae sunt Mariti,  
si non renascantur, ut lapides, sunt uxoris.

Expensas in fundo Dotali factas à Marito pro inveniendis fodi-  
nis, si sunt ad perpetuam utilitatem rei maritus repetere po-  
test; si sunt ad fructus quarendos vel colligendos, non re-  
petit sed compensantur cum fructibus.

Si mulier impediat marito foinarum usum, & impensa facta sit  
gratia fructuum, datur marito actio ad exhibendum, si gra-  
tia rei, datur actio de Dote contraria.

Metalla quæ invenit in fundo alieno, decimam unam debet do-  
mino fundi, aliam Fisco vel Principi, reliqua sibi acqui-  
rit.

Incipiens fodere in suo fundo, & per cuniculos transit in alie-  
num, & ibi Metallum invenit, sibi venam acquirit, non  
domino fundi. Et

Et retinens cuniculum apertum, acquirit jus in tota vena, licet fodiat in una parte tantum.

Dominus fundi sciens & patiens aliquem fodere in sua vena spatio 30 annorum, amittit jus suum.

Commoditas vel jus fodiendi servitus est personalis, non realis.

Dominus vena præsumentur is qui repertus est possessor hostii cuniculi.

In dubio possessionis Judex debet summarie se informare, & possessionem manū tenere.

Fundo vendito vena fundi omnes censentur vendita.

Venis in venditione exceptis, extantes eo tempore, intelliguntur non post inventa.

Nondum inventa in venditione reservari possunt.

Vena inventa in fundo diviso, spectat ad eum cui fundus obtingit in divisione.

Castrum si Princeps concedat cum fodinis suas fodinas concedit non privatorum.

Pupillus fodinas alienare nequit.

## DE MONETA.

Monetam cudere solus de jure potest Imperator.

Vel is qui ab ipso Licentiam habet.

Expensis Debitoris & Creditoris talis estimator solvi debet.

Auri pretium angari vel minui potest à Principe vel Autoritatem cudendi habente.

Pro valore currenti quilibet accipere tenetur.

Duabus monetis in Civitate currentibus, debitor eligere potest ad solvendum quam volet, nisi aliter pactum sit.

Pro debito auri vel argenti, in massa, non potest solvi pecunia, nisi sit ejusdem probitatis, ponderis & ligæ.

Debitum expresse quantitatis & monetae veluti librarum 100 in Florens, debet solvi in quantitate 100 librarum, licet Florenus sit valoris varii.

Moneta in Testamento relicta juxta valorem testamenti solvi debet.

Contra Campforem agere Creditor, si ex ejus approbatione damnum habet.



Traditio monete auree pro argentea vel alia est contra Elus in-  
nominalus.

Moneta non est vendibilis neque locabilis, sed mutabilis.

Falsa est moneta vel mistione materie, vel defectu nominis Prin-  
cipis, vel ex defectu auctoritatis in eo qui emit.

Falsans Monetam Imperatoris incurrit in crimen Lese Majesta-  
tis, sed minoris Principis aliterius non incurrit.

Falsans monetam auream Imperatoris cum ejus imagine combu-  
rendus est, & ejus boni co. fis. arda.

Non aurea im, vel non cum imagine Imperatoris capite plectendus  
& num. 100.

Tondens non cudens ultimo supplicio damnandus.

Si tonsa remaneat in suo justo valore, non puniatur.

Expendens falsam stanni vel plumbi incidit in pœnam falsi, aris  
vero vel argenti in leviolem pœnam.

Et pœnam evadit, si doceat unde habuerit.

Vel si habens sit bonæ conditionis & fame.

Vel si paucam monetam habeat.

Fundens monetam committit pœnam falsi.

Falsans monetam reprobata non incidit in pœnam falsi.

Fabricans monetam sine licentia superioris, licet non falsatur,  
committit pœnam falsi.

Hæ & aliæ reperiuntur Leges & amplificuntur in Codici-

bus Juris Civilis, viz. Digest. l. 3. tit. 4. leg. 1. & lib.

48. tit. 19. leg. 8. sect. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. & Cod. l. 1. tit. 6. leg.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. & Instit. lib. 2. tit. 1. sect. 39. & diver-

sis Authoribus diligentissime scrutatis per Joannem

Cudatum Volâteranum.

*An Abstract of Sir JOHN DAVIES Report of**Mixed Monies.*

Queen *Elizabeth* for Paiment of Her Armie Royal for the suppression of the Rebellion of *Tyrone*, coined in the *Tower of London* a great quantitie of Mixed Monies, with the usual Stamp and Arms of the Crown, and Inscripti- on of the Royal Style, and sends it over into *Ireland* with Proclamation dated 24 *May*, 43 of Her Reign, where by She declared the said Mixed Monie immediately after the Proclamation made to be Lawful and Currant Monie of the Realm of *Ireland*, and commands that the said Mo- nies shall be so accepted, reputed, and used by all Her Subjects, and others having any Traffick within the said Realm; and if any person shall refuse to receive the same according to the Denomination and Valuation, viz. Shillings or Shillnigs, &c. they shall be punished as Contemners of Her Royal Prerogative and Command- ment. And to the intent the said Mixed Monies might pass more freely, it was also declared by the said Procla- mation, that after the 10th. day of *June* next all other former Currant Monies should be decried and annulled, and esteemed as Bullion and not Currant Monie.

In *April* before the Proclamation one *Brett* of *Drogheda* a Merchant having bought certain Wares of one *Gilbert* of *London*, became bound to the said *Gilbert* in 200 *l.* Conditioned for the paiment of 100 *l.* Currant and Law- ful Monie of *England* at a certain day to come, and at a certain place in *Ireland*, which day happened to be after the said Proclamation. At the day and place *Brett* tenders the 100 *l.* in the Mixed Monie: Whether this Tender was sufficient to save the Forfeiture, and whether the said *Brett* should be compelled to pay the said 100 *l.* in the other or better Monie, was the Question at the Council Table upon the Petition of *Brett*.

And

And because this was a General Case, and of great importance, Sir *George Carye* (being then Lord Deputie) required the Chief Judges to consider of the Case, and to return their Resolution; who upon consideration resolved the Tender of the said 100 *l.* in Mixed Monies was good to save the Forfeiture, and that *Brett* should not be enforced after to pay any other Monie in discharge of the Debt, but according to the rate and value at the time of the Tender. And this their Resolution was certified to the Lord Deputie, and entered in the Council Book, wherein divers Points were resolved

1. That in everie Kingdom or Commonwealth there ought to be a certain Standard for Monie.
2. That the King of *England* is to coin the Monie in His Dominions, and none other without his License; and if any shall presume to Coin, 'tis Treason against the King Parson by the Common Law.
3. That the King by His Prerogative may make Monie of what matter and form he please, and establish the Standard thereof; and may change His Monie in Substance and Impression, and enhaunse or abase the Value, or decay and annul it, and make it Bullion at His Pleasure.
4. That the Mixed Monie having the Impression and Inscription of the Queen, and being proclaimed Currant within the Kingdom of *Ireland*, ought to be accepted for Sterling Monie.
5. That although this Mixed Monie was made to be Currant within the Realm of *Ireland* onely, yet it may be called Currant and Lawfull Monie of *England*.
6. That although at the time of the Contract and Obligation pure Monie of Gold and Silver was Currant, yet the Mixed Monie being established before the Day of Paiment, the Tender is good, and the Obligee is bound to accept thereof, or is without remedie of any other Paiment.

**FINIS.**

An EXPLANATION of several Words us'd in  
this History, as an Essay to the larger Dictionary  
of Metallick and Chymical Words, mentioned  
in the Preface.

A.

**A**ddit, what: see page 2.

*Adulterare*, adulterating.

*Adulteration*, metaphorically used for the undue Mixtures of any thing which is prohibited by Law.

*Agriculture*, tilling, dressing, or manuring Earth, whereby it may be better adorned with varieties.

*Alchymist*, Alchimy. See *Chemistry*.

p. 4. & 43.

*Alien*, a stranger or foreigner, to alien, alienate, or sell to another, or stranger, from *Alienus*.

*Amber*, Metallick or *Electrum*, compounded of Gold and Silver, vide Preface.

*Architecture*, or the Art of building houses, &c.

*Arts Mechanical*, vide p. 30, 31.

*Aspect*, beholding or viewing, *Aspect* of Stars, is when certain Planets and Signs in Heaven do behold each other; and there are four such Aspects. 1. *Trine*. 2. *Quartile*. 3. *Sextile*. 4. *Opposite Aspect*, viz. in Books of *Astronomy*.

B.

*Barmote*, vide *Barr-master*.

*Barr-Master* or *Barmer*, and *Burgh-Master*, *Barmote* and *Burgh-mote*; *Mote* here signifies a Court where the Matters in Controversie are decided, and as *Hall-mote* is called from *Guild-Hall*, where such *Motes* are kept, and *Burgh-Mote* from such Burghs, Boroughs or Towns where Courts are kept, so *Barmote* is only used for *Miners*, where they appear at a Barre, and he that gives the sentence as Superior is called the *Barr-master* or *Barmer*, or Ruler of that *Barmote* or Court for the *Miners*.

*Barrmine*, such Mine as is adjudged at their *Barmote*.

*Bell-metall*, how made. p. 4.

*Bellows*, such as blow the fire for melting Metals.

*Block*, what, see p. 4. we give pieces of wood the same name, and they have an Analogie in respect of weight.

*Boles* or *Bolestids*, are places, where in ancient time, (before Smelting-Mills were invented) the Miners did fine their lead.

*Bone-ashes*, or bones burnt, and then beaten small, of which Tests are made, vide *Tests*.

*Botannists*, such as deal in Plants.

*Brass*, how made, see p. 4. The Latin word is *Æs*, which is usually applied to Copper, but improperly; for *Cuprum* is Copper as a simple Metall, and *Æs* brass, a compound Metal of Copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, and this word *Brass* having no affinity with the Latin words *Cuprum* or *Æs*; it is probable that Composition was known before the *Romans* time, and so never altered its name, and so of Gold and Silver. See *Copper*.

*Boule*, or dish, which is a certain measure, wherewith the Miner use to measure out the duties to the Church and King, reserved from the Oar as Tythe, containing about half a peck.

*Bullion*, what: see pag. 40.

*Burghmaster*, see *Barrmaster*.

*Cakes*, what, see p. 4. call'd so in relation to their form round and flat, in part convex.

*Calefaction*, calefying, or making warm.

*Cards*, which are certain pieces of board, whereon wire is fixt, so as



# THE TABLE.

to kemb out wooll, and fit it for making of woollen clothes. And are sure Cards, Cards of labour and profit, not of pleasure and idleness. See *Wire*.

*Carriers*. See p. 39.

*Cast-works*: such Metals as are not Malleable, or apt to be beaten, by reason of their fragile or brittle nature, and are therefore cast into Plates or formes fit to be cut into Wire, or other uses.

*Cephalicks*, Cures of Diseases belonging to the head. p. 5.

*Chymistry, Chymick, Chymical, or Chymistry*. The Art of separating Metals. See *Alchemy*.

*Cinders*, the scum or refuse of Iron which is burnt.

*Circuit, Circuity*, a compassing, or going about.

*Coale*, 1. Black, such as is burnt or charckt. 2. White, which is only baked in an Oven to make it dry for fewell.

*Cælestial*, things belonging to Heaven, from *Cælum*.

*Condensation*, or being more hard or thick.

*Conflagration*, when all things shall consume together, as at the last day of Judgement.

*Cope*, from *Copia* plenty. See p. 89.

*Copper*, consists most of sulphur, this is like to come from the Latin word *Cuprum*, and taught us by the *Romans*. See *Brass*.

*Cordials*, things which comfort the Heart. p. 5.

*Coves*, are houses that the Miners build over their Groves, and not such as give milk; I suppose rather *Coves Coverings*.

*Coyne*, to coyne, coynage. p. 40. 42. 56. D.

*Dyalling of Mines*, what, see p. 2. which is done with the like Instruments of Art, by which Sun-dials or surveighing of ground is performed, p. 2. See *G. Agricola*.

*Discoverer*, is any person who doth finde out a Metal or Mineral which was covered, and discovers or re-

veals it to the Proprietor of the ground, or to the *Societies*, &c. *Domestick*, or that which concerns business at home.

E.

*Effluxion*, which flows from a thing as sweat from the body.

*Elixer*. See *Quintessence*.

*Ens veneris*.

p. 5.

*Epilepticks* (from *Epilepsie*) Cures for the falling sickness. p. 5.

*Eucharist*, or the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. See *Transubstantiation*.

*Ewers*, vide *Ores*. p. 57.

*Excreffion*, that which grows naturally, or by force of Art, out of any thing.

*Exhaustion*, to exhaust, exhausting or drawing out.

*Extraction*, or drawing by force, also to extract, Extractings.

*Extrinsick*, or outward.

F.

*Fuell*, or Materials wherewith to supply or continue fires, whether wood or any other combustibles.

G.

*Genuine*, or natural, from *Genus*, its proper kinde.

*Gold*, the most perfect of all Metals, it comes not from *Aurum* the Latin word, which shews the *Romans* had little use of it here, or it had a name with us before their Language.

*Grove* is the Pit that leads down to the Mine.

H.

*Hypocondriacks*, diseases relating to the spleen. p. 5.

*Hysterick Passions*, such as the Diseases called the Mother, Convulsions, &c.

I.

*Incorporation, Corporation, Incorporating*, are embodying several men into a joynt Company, or Society, for the carrying on some Affair, and the person so incorporated called a Corporators, or Incorporators.

*Ingosts*,

## THE TABLE.

*Ingotts*, or silver melted into proportions, fit to be cut into coyn. See p. 40.

*Intrinsic*, or inward.

*Iron*, seems to be a word which is more ancient then the *Roman* Language, which terms it *ferrum*, unless *ferrum* be called *Iron* by way of *Irony*.

### L.

*Lattin*, is brass coloured over with ore, it is only cast, and is too brittle to endure the hammer: How the word hath relation to the *Roman* Language is to be enquired.

*Lead* seems to be a word also with us more ancient then the *Roman* Language, which calls it *Plumbum*.

*Leases*, such as take Leases from others, or of any Mines from the Societies, with Covenants to work the same, and pay the Kings duties, &c.

*Letters Patents*, *Litera Patentes*, or Writing, sealed with the broad Seal of *England*, whereby men are authorised to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of themselves they could not do; there are four sorts mentioned in this History: First, of the Mines Royal, p. 49 54. 62. Secondly, of the Society of the Mineral and Battery-works, p. 57. 60. 65. Thirdly, of the Society of the Royal Company, p. 27. And fourthly, of the Royal Company, p. 17.

*Ligament*, a mineral word from *Liga*, where the Composition of Metals binde together more firm.

*Liquidity*, *Liquidities*, liquid or moistning.

### M.

*Manufactures*, such useful Arts as are performed by the labour or action of the hand.

*Meditallian*, that part of the Earth which is between the Center and the Surface of the Earth.

*Meere*, 29 yards is a Meer in the low Peak, 31 in the high Peak, and the

breadth is from skirt to skirt, in a rake or Pipe-work, and in a flat work.

*Metalists*, such as deal in Metals.

*Metals* of seven sorts, vide Preface, and p. 3. 6, 7. the distinction of which are referred to the intended Dictionary of *Metallicks*, or pertaining to *Metals*.

*Metals* Artificial. p. 43.

*Mines*, what, vide p. 1.

*Mine Royal*, and poor-*Mine*, vide p. 9. & 52.

*Minerals*, the several sorts, see p. 5, 6, 7. the definitions of which are referred to the intended Dictionary.

*Mineralist*, such as deal in Minerals.

*Mint*, see p. 40.

*Money*, see p. 42, 43.

*Multiplication* of Coyn, see p. 43.

### N.

*Needle*, a piece of Iron fixt on a Center with which Marriners, Surveyors, and Diallers use to shew the North and South-points: The word is also used for an instrument wherewith men and women sew garments.

### O.

*Ores*, what, and the sorts of them, vide p. 2, 3. the word is also used for oars which Watermen use, only differs in Orthography. *Glance-ore*, white-ore, which sometimes are called *Ewres*, see p. 49.

*Ostiology*, or a discourse of the nature of bones.

### P.

*Pale* of *Ireland*, see p. 8.

*Parliament* or *Parlement*. ib.

*Patents*, vide *Letters Patentes*.

*Petreffing*, petrefaction, or turning soft or liquid substances into more hard or stonie, from *Petra* a Rock.

*Pewter*, vide p. 4.

*Philosophers* stone, see *Quintessence*.

*Piggs* of *Lead*, see p. 4. some call them *Sows*, with some Analogy to Animals

## THE TABLE.

- imals of that name, in relation to their production.
- Pits*, what, see p 1. sometimes taken for places which hold water, which are digged with *Spirits* or *Spades*.
- Pores*, are certain visible or invisible holes in the bodies of all sublunary Creatures through which they send out a certain breath or Liquid matter.
- Practical* or *Practick* learning, or the Theory, or Theorems of Arts which may be put in practice, *vid.* Theory.
- Pra Emption*, a power given for one to buy any thing before an other.
- Prerogative*, is that especial power, preheminance or privilege which the King hath in any kind over and above others, and above the ordinary course of the common law, in right of his Crown, wherein he is only subject to God
- Proprietor*, he who hath the property or right of the soil, wherein a Mine lies hid, or discovered.
- Q
- Quarry*, what, *vid.* p 1.
- Quick Silver*, seems to be a word used by us more ancient then the Roman language, which calls it *Argentum Vivum*, or Living Silver, which we call quick by reason of its nimble and active power, and therefore by some called *Mercury*. See *Silver*.
- Quintessence*, *Elixir*, or the Philosophers Stone, is a 5th spirit that doth tie the spirits of the four Elements together, and as the four Elements are in some proportions in all bodies, so is this spirit, and it is the Art of the Philosopher to extract this spirit out of any body, and that 5th. spirit which they extract out of Mettalls is this Quintessence, or five spirits, by which such Miracles are to be effected, *vid.* p 44. 45. See *Elixir*.
- R
- Rake*, is a vein of Ore that lieth between two *Woughs*, that is not covered with a lid stone, and not a *Rake* made with teeth.
- Reassume*, *Reassumine*, Resumption not a taking a thing back again, which was formerly given or graunted.
- Refiner* or to reaine, is he that melts Mettal again, to bring it into a more pure substance.
- Resplendency*, *Resplendant*, splendid or splendour, is that which affords great brightness, so that Resplendency is to be understood double that brightness, and so in other words, where the addition of *Re*, guides the word.
- S
- Sle'ges*, such wherewith in many places they draw weights, where Carts, Tumbrells, &c. are not used.
- Sciences*, the 7 Liberal. *vid.* p 30. and 31.
- Shade*, or glittering Earth, being as it were the shadow of a greater light.
- Shafts*, what, see p 2.
- Silver*, begotten of Quicksilver and Sulphur, it comes not from *Argentum*, the Latin word, which shews it was not in use before the Romans, or at least had that name before them. See *Quick silver*.
- Slaggs*, is the dross remaining after melting or refining Lead, &c.
- Smelt*, or *Melt*, thence a Smelter or Melter.
- Specimen*, a proof or example.
- Speculation*, speculating or beholding any thing as in a glass face to face, and sometimes a meer vision of the Minde.
- Sophisticate*, to imitate the wisdom of Nature, by some false or counterfeit Art.
- Spadiardo*, such as dig with Spades p. 81.
- Stannaries*, from *Stannum* Tin, See Tin,
- Standard*, Money according to the Standard, is that which the State doth allow to be the mixture, as if 10 parts of Silver and 2 of Copper to 12 d. or more or less as the State please to decree: The word is also used in martial affairs, as the Kings Standard, which carries his Colours,

## T H E T A B L E.

lours, as money doth, his Super-  
scription.

*Stampers*, such as beat the Oar small  
and fit for the Washers.

*Steel*, natural and artificial, see p. 4  
and hath no affinity with the Latin  
word *chalybs*.

*Stow*, to stow is to set pieces of wood  
upon the Grove or Pit, or the  
place where the Miners do intend  
to make a Pit, so as to lay a turn-  
tree and rope, whereby to  
draw Earth or Myne out of the  
Grove.

*Subterranean*, that which is in and  
under the Earth, and under the sur-  
face thereof.

*Superficies* or *Surface*, that which  
appears first to the eye of a thing  
represented unto it.

*Sworde*, whereby is here to be under-  
stood somewhat belonging to the  
*Belows*, and not weapons offen-  
sive or defensive, or rather *Soards*  
from *Soare*, or the arising and de-  
pression which cause their sufflato-  
ion of the fire, and so melts the  
Oare,

*Synonima*, or of like name.

### T.

*Terrestrial*, or things belonging to  
the Earth, and Terrene.

*Tests*, are made of bone-ashes  
mixt with water, of several pro-  
portions great or small, where-  
in Metal is essayed in small  
parts, or melted and refined at  
large.

*Theory* is the consideration of what  
may be put into practice, *vide Pra-  
Etice*.

*Tin*, *Tinners*, *Stannaries*, vide p. 12.  
& 79.

*Touch*, from Touchstone, upon which  
if Gold or Silver be rub'd, the  
true is more easily distinguished  
from the false.

*Transubstantiate*, or Transubstantia-  
tion, or Transubstantiating, is to

alter the substance of a thing, or  
transfer it from one substance to  
another, as making Gold of Sil-  
ver, &c. See p. 44. and *Eucha-  
rist*.

*Tun* is 20 hundred weight, or four  
Hogheads, or 12 score and 12  
Gallons.

### V.

*Veins* of Metal, see p. 2.

*Virgula Divina*, see the *Preface*.

*Vocabulary*, a recital of words.

*Vensils*, properly used for things of  
use, belonging to house-keeping,  
but generally used for the tools be-  
longing to any trade.

### W.

*Wash*, the Metallists usually, when  
their oar is stamp small, do put it  
into a sieve, and poure water on  
it, which washes the durt from the  
Oar.

*Winlace*, or an Engine to winde up  
weights, or any thing else with-  
al.

*Wier*, there is a Prohibition of forein  
wire in the fourth of *Edw.* the  
fourth, and in the 29. of *Eliz.* and  
other Statutes: but I finde not in  
any of our Dictionaries, *Englis*  
or *Latin*, the word *Wire*, but in  
the *Italian*, (who use no *W.* it is  
*virare*, to veer, or *vertere*, to  
turn, or draw any thing round,  
and so is *Wire*, and the *French* call  
the drawing of *Wire*, *Tirare*, *T* and  
*V*, being the same in their dialect, so  
that *Vier* or *Wire* intends the same  
thing, and *Walton* in all his Tran-  
slations of the 7 Oriental Tongues,  
calls *Wire* only *filum*, and *Jnn. &  
Tremel.* *filamentum*, or Metal  
drawn out like a Thred, from  
whence we call small wire,  
thread of *Wyer*. The reason  
of prohibiting forein wier,  
is because it is so weak and  
flexible, that it doth not kemb  
It the



## THE TABLE.

the wood as it ought to be, where-  
as English wire is strong and  
more fit for that purpose, and  
these wiers are framed with pie-  
ces of flat boards, which are cal-  
led Cards. See Cards.

*Wrights*, or Wall of the Groves,

V

Y.

*Toaked*, is to set pieces of Wood  
joyned together within the  
Grove, to prevent the Earth  
falling.

COR

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## CORRIGENDA.

Pag. 5. line 28, read *Cephalicks*. p. 7. l. 36. r. *Mines lie, ave*. p. 28. l. 17. r. *Tinn*. p. 32. l. 22  
r. *Receive supplies*. p. 33. l. 25. r. *Abertivy in Wales*. p. 37. l. 21. r. *At the Red*. p. 38. l. 4.  
r. *great Treve*. p. 42. l. 19. r. *As Vorlegan*. p. 44. r. *Maps of Tallibont, and the darrein Hills,*  
*and Roman works*. p. 51. l. 4. r. *For every*. p. 60. l. 30. r. *Jepson Knight*. p. 73. l. 19. r. *given*  
*them*. p. 79. l. 26. r. *Melting*. p. 86. l. 8. r. *be not*. l. 15. *dele but*. p. 87. l. 4. r. *carry from*. p.  
86. l. 6, 10, 14. r. *Cope*. p. 99. l. 30. r. *Is to pay*. p. 105. l. 7. r. *Cuniculi*. p. 108. l. 5. r. *Refolution*.  
l. 19, *Person*,

## FINIS.

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